# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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## Poetry.

### "IF WE KNEW."

If we knew the woe and heart-ache
Waiting for us down the road;
If our lips could taste the worm-wood,
If our backs could feel the load;
Would we waste to-day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be;
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby-fingers
Pressed against the window-pane,
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah, these little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back,
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track!
How these little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns—but roses—
For our reaping by-and-by!

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown;
Strange that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone;
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one-half so fair
As when Winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down in the air!

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day;
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in sweeter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams,
Lying all along our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of *to-day*;
With a patient hand removing
All the briers from our way.

### THE GUARD AT FORTRESS MONROE.

In the silence of the midnight when the lamp was burning low,
On my brain there dawned a vision of the cell at Fort Monroe;
Around its massy portal, doubly lock'd and triply barr'd,
Swept a train of pallid phantoms, in the darkness keeping guard!

And I cried aloud in horror, "O, thou dim and dreadful train,
By what strange unrest art summoned unto Earth and Life again?"
Then a solemn voice gave answer, "From our graves 'neath sod and tide,
We have come to watch his slumbers, through whose wickedness we died.

"From the far off fields we reddened with our blood in fearful rain,
From the boiling waves of ocean, now we rise in might again;
From the graves, a welcome refuge, from the loathsome prison pen,
Come the dread avenging spectres that were starved and tortured men.

"We died starved—his fare is dainty—soft and snowy is his bed;
Countless nameless graves bear witness we were low and roughly laid.
But the sleep to which death lulled us by no treason dream was marr'd,
And the angels came from Heaven, and around our rest kept guard.

"Can you marvel that he sleeps not while we stand outside the door?
That he starts in quivering anguish at our footfalls on the floor?
Though his prison walls be massive, though his door be closely barr'd,
He beholds us, and he hears us, and he knows we're keeping guard.

"Traitor hearts may yet befriend him, traitor hands may set him free,
He may fly from hate and scoffing, but from us he cannot flee;
When at last to God in Heaven flies his soul, all treason-seared,
Round about the Throne Eternal he will find us keeping guard!"

## Miscellaneous.

### THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

**Prospects and Capabilities of the Road—Work Already Done—Effect of the Enterprise, Etc.**

I have been sojourning in this town, says a correspondent of the *New York World*—the capital of the State—for a few days, and while here have gathered a number of very interesting items of information relative to the Central Pacific Railroad, which road will form the western half of the great continental railroad that, stretching over plain and valley, over the Rocky and Sierra Nevada ranges of mountains, will unite the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; reduce the time taken to make the journey between them from twenty-two days to about ten days; and what is almost as important as the reduction of time, the railroad will do away with sea sickness and the attendant horrors, as well as the dreadful discomforts of a roasting passage through the tropics within the confined limits of a steamship.

When discussing anything connected with this great railroad, almost all who have treated of it, after they have viewed the more than Herculean difficulties it has had to surmount, the good it will accomplish, and the strength it will give to our country; the assistance it will give to the development of the vast and even yet comparatively unpeopled section it will pass through, and the close ties by which it will unite the people of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific—I say when these facts have been brought home to them they have always felt so jubilant that the exuberance of their feelings could only be reduced by indulging in poetic figures and flowing expressions, such as the marriage of the Pacific with the Atlantic, the binding of the Orient with the Occident by iron bands, and many other kindred expressions.

Now, poetry and romance are well enough in their place, and they are certainly not out of it while dealing with the subject of the railroad; but this is peculiarly a hard matter-of-fact age, and the jingle of dollars has more music in it than the jingle of poetry, facts are more acceptable than fancy, and profits than verses. Therefore I propose giving you a short matter-of-fact account of the work that has been and is to be done upon our half of the railroad, of the monetary profits that have already flowed into its treasury from that portion already completed, and of the increase that the future promises, &c., &c.

Although ever since the early discovery of gold on this coast the subject of a continental railroad has been agitated in Congress, and the necessity for it admitted, yet so great was the desire for different sections to possess it, and so ardently did each press its claim for possessing the best route, that the government became bewildered on the subject, and for some time it was questionable whether the road would be built at all. But at last the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California triumphed, not through over-reaching, but through the now universally admitted fact that the route they selected was by far the best and most practicable one, and their desire to build the road on this side the most earnest and determined. But after they triumphed in Washington they had another battle to wage here with the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, which with its friends now proclaiming with stentorian voices that their route via Placerville and Lake Tahoe, was the best and most practicable over the Sierras, and promised the greatest profits. The Central Company, whose route is by Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, seeing that capital was being divided when it should be united in the great work, and with the object of making theirs beyond all peradventure the route, bought out the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, which road has come to a stand-still fifty-five miles from Sacramento, while the Central Pacific Road is being rushed along eastward as fast as an industrial army of some ten thousand men, with all the necessary weapons and material, can make it.

The road was commenced in 1863, but opposition and other drawbacks hampered its progress greatly. It is now finished, and the locomotive is running ninety-three miles eastward from Sacramento to Cisco station. This is within twelve miles of the dreaded summit of the Sierras. The elevation above the route thus far are as follows: Newcastle, thirty-one miles from Sacramento, 930 feet elevation; Colfax, sixty-two miles, 2,448 feet; Dutch Flat, sixty-seven miles, 3,425 feet; Cisco, ninety-three miles, 5,911 feet. The road is now graded close to the summit, which will be crossed at an elevation of 7,050 feet. By far the most difficult part of the road has now been built; that from the summit down the mountains eastward will be comparatively easy, and the grade light. In coming up, the highest allowed grade, 116 feet to the mile, is but once reached; the average ascending grade to the summit is but 75 feet to the mile. In descending the eastward side of the Sierras, ninety feet will be the greatest descending grade, and the average only forty feet. When the eastern base of the Sierras is passed, there is almost a natural grade to the western base of the Rocky Mountains. This part of the road can be built ten times more rapidly and about as much more cheaply than that already done. All the hard work came at first when the company were struggling with not a sea only, but seas of opposition, and while the funds in their treasury were not as plenty as now. Had this road fallen into the hands of speculators it would probably never have been built, but it was taken hold of by a number of the richest and most enterprising men in the State. They have given it and are still giving it all their time, their energies and their influence, and above all their money. All the county, State and national monetary aid that was received has been thrown into the work; and this terrible earnestness that has characterized its managers was what silenced opposition more than anything else, so that its former greatest detractors are now its warmest friends. And it was no sentimental wish alone to see the road completed that made its owners give to it so lavishly. They knew well the great present trade and the yet comparatively undeveloped resources of the extremely rich country that is waiting for the development that the road will give; and they know, also, that every dollar expended upon it will come back with interest in a very near future after its completion, and that one share in their hands with the road built will be worth two while it is unfinished.

The road will be complete to Virginia City, Nevada, 156 miles from Sacramento, in the latter part of 1867; to Austin, 329 miles, by the fall of 1868; to Salt Lake City, 585 miles from Sacramento, in January, 1870; and if not there met by the Union Pacific Railroad, the company will keep on pushing eastward until they are stopped by the Union in its westward progress. The road thus, with its equipment thus far has cost about $9,000,000, and before it is entirely finished to the State line, 156 miles from Sacramento, it will cost about $2,000,000 more. These figures tell the story of what difficulties had to be overcome. Had not the utmost carefulness been observed, too, these figures would have been greatly exceeded. At first, indeed, it was thought the cost of labor would be an insurmountable obstacle; and it might have been had not the company inaugurated a new industrial weapon by using Chinamen, of whom they employ some 8,000 at $30 per month. It has been found too, despite prophecies to the contrary that this class of labor is much more tractable than white, almost if not quite as effectual, man for man, and about fifty per cent. cheaper. In addition to Chinese laborers there are about 2,000 whites employed (all that can be obtained) who are paid an average of $40 per month, and are also boarded, which the Chinese are not. 1,200 horses and mules, and as many carts are used, and 350 kegs of blasting powder, costing $4 per keg, are daily consumed. These forces are used on the building of the road alone, and are exclusive of the force employed on the portion finished. For about fifteen miles this side of the summit of the Sierras the road has had to be cut through solid granite; drilling and blasting, therefore, are constantly kept up, and all along this route there are three gangs of laborers, each of which work eight hours, the night and day through, all the *seven* days of the week.

The earnings of the road have been as follows, in gold: In May and June, when it was running only to Colfax, sixty-two miles, the receipts were $65,000 for the first month, and $67,000 for the last. In July, Alta station, sixty-nine miles, was reached, and the receipts were $85,000; in August the receipts were $102,000; in September, $154,000; in October, $227,000.

Fourteen dollars per ton is the rate on freight to Cisco; passengers, $9.50 each. The receipts from freight just now are about four times as large as those from passengers. These prices may, perhaps, seem high when compared with the tariffs of some of your eastern roads; but they are low, indeed, compared with those charged by snail-like ox or mule teams. Already the merchants and mine owners of Nevada are effecting a saving of about twenty per cent. on the freight bills of their supplies, and when the road is completed to that State they will save much more, both in money and time, while perishable articles, which formerly suffered greatly through the rough carriage by teams over mountain roads, will now be delivered to them uninjured. Illustrative of what people who are without railroad communication have to pay for freights, I may mention the fact that last season $6,000,000 worth of goods were purchased and sent via the Missouri River to Montana; the freightage upon these was $2,000,000, or one-third their entire value. Wells, Fargo & Co. charge seventy-five cents per pound in gold for stage freight from San Francisco to Salt Lake, seven hundred and ten miles, and fifty cents to Austin, three hundred and twenty miles. Teams charge about one half these rates from Sacramento. In the year 1864—a dull one, by the way—the President of the Gould and Curry Mining Company estimated that had there been a railroad running to Virginia City, the company would have saved in that year nearly $2,000,000 in gold on freights. The cost of transporting goods to the mines of Nevada might with truth be called terrible. At least $10,000,000 per year is thus run away with; and in view of these facts the wonder is that the companies, on even such an unparalleled rich lode as the Comstock, can struggle under such burdens, pay $15 per cord for fire wood, $3.50 per day in gold to laborers, and yet pay monthly dividends of from 2 to 5 per cent. in gold. The cost of working the paying mines of Nevada will be reduced fully one-half when the road is built, and thousands that can not be developed now, because of enormous expense, can and will be when the road is built.

In addition to the profits that will flow to the Central Pacific Railroad Company from the running of their road, the immense landed grants of Congress will have placed in their possession millions of acres of as fine agricultural and timber lands as can be found within the limits of the United States, from which they will draw vast revenues. Nevada is almost destitute of timber, and, even for firewood, $15 per cord has to be paid by the mining companies, and for the more valuable used for timbering the mines and other purposes, from $40 to $60 per cord is charged in Virginia City. The amount required for timbering a mine may be guessed when I state that it has been repeatedly asserted, and never contradicted that to timber the Gould and Curry mine took more lumber than was used to build Virginia City, a town of frame houses that accommodates 15,000 inhabitants. All the timber required by the State of Nevada can be supplied by the railroad company for at least fifty years, and the income they will derive from this source alone will pay a fair percentage on the cost of the entire road through the Sierras.

I have here briefly touched on this road, which to us of this coast is of more importance than any other subject that can be discussed, and what facts I have given will doubtless interest many of your readers, for a large part of the stock in it is held by New Yorkers, we being, as usual, too poor to keep it all at home. I have not gone deeply into the subject of facts and figures for they would be tiresome and unnecessary—prominent facts only have been touched upon. But if those of your citizens who own interests in the Central Pacific Railroad do not receive larger profits from it than are derived from the stock of any other road, not even excepting the Panama Railroad, then facts and figures *will* lie, despite the proverb to the contrary, and have lost their use for making calculations.

It was thought at first that the deep snows of winter would greatly impede travel upon the road in the Sierras, if it did not actually suspend it. But the anticipated trouble from this source has [illegible] overcome by snow plough[illegible] parties, although very he[illegible] have occurred this winter[illegible] three times over the road, [illegible] tory, in deep snow, again [illegible] third time this week. On my [illegible] had a very good opportunity to se[illegible] thoroughly, and can testify that it is [illegible] first class style throughout, and my [illegible] trips have convinced me that snow [illegible] no obstacle in the way of the road that c[illegible] not always be easily overcome.

Of the grandeur of the mountain peaks, many of which rise to an altitude of from 12,500 to 14,000 feet; of the deep and often apparently fathomless gorges; of the gigantic trees; of the crystal lakes, mountain waterfalls, and rivers; of the lights and shades, and of the gorgeous views from the tops of some of the peaks; of the rarified and clear atmosphere; of the bracing and delightful mountain air—of these and a thousand other kindred subjects I will say nothing further than to prophesy that, when the road is completed throughout its whole length, American tourists will here find a chain of lofty and glorious mountains that will prove to their delighted senses that their own land contains all that can be found within the boasted limits of the Alps, and that to enjoy such sights they need no longer cross the Atlantic.

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ABOUT EDITORS.—Benjamin Franklin has the credit of saying that "the best editor is scissors," by which he probably meant that the editor who recognizes the fact of there being in the world many good writers beside himself and avails himself of the good things they have written, will make the most interesting and acceptable newspaper. Men who know most about making newspapers, do not estimate an editor's labors by the number of columns he writes, but by the general completeness and finish of his paper as a whole. The following paragraph written by an Englishman of large experience, contains the gist of the whole matter:

"A good editor, or competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or a poet—born not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and writers of travels, have been tried, and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said an editor of the London *Times*, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, alters and combines; and, after doing all well, he has but little time for composition. To *write* for a paper is one thing—to *edit* a paper is another."

◆

GOD protects men when they are in his way, but not out of his way.

### HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

If the true greatness of a nation depends as much on its women as on its men, too much stress cannot be laid on the paramount importance of educating our women in such a manner that they shall be prepared by suitable physical training and mental culture to discharge their duties in the domestic and social circle, aiding and counselling their husbands and brothers, and moulding the plastic minds of their children into all the forms of goodness, patriotism and self-denial. Thus prepared and thus discharging their positive duties, the question of the privileges to which women are entitled as members of the community, and to which they may lay claim in the body politic, will admit of easy solution. The subject is suggested to us by a paper on the "Higher Education of Girls," by Miss Emily Davies, part of which is given in the *Massachusetts Teacher* for November. When a woman speaks to her sex it is always with sincerity, and generally with a knowledge of the theme which moves her to address them. In the present instance no flattery is used. Actual wants and deficiencies are pointed out, a distinct admission of which is to be a prelude to the needful reform. We are told by Miss Davies of the small esteem for their intelligence and good sense in which English women of the middle class are held; of a habit of exaggeration as a feminine characteristic; of mental weakness not compensated for by bodily strength, and of want of health so general in the sex. Women, precluded from wholesome sources of excitement in novels, resort to such as are unwholesome, and fall into indolent habits, with their resulting dullness. In times gone by, circumstances provided a discipline which is now wholly wanting, and which needs to be supplied by wider and deeper cultivation. Men overtax their own brains, and, by a doctrine of vicarious rest, are quite content that women should be kept in a state of wholesome rust. This system tells in different ways. Some girls fret and pine under it; others are content to idle about from morning to night acquiring "indolent and desultory habits, hard to break through when, later in life, the demand for steady, methodical exertion comes upon them." "What," asks Miss Davies, "do ladies talk about at morning and evening parties? Children, servants, dress and summer tours constitute the staple of conversation, which, after awhile, flags, and leaves the tired countenances to express the vacancy within." "Of literature women of the middle class know next to nothing."

Can we say much of that of the higher class? The catalogue of a bookseller's circulating library, in which second rate fiction largely predominates, is a fair criterion of the range and taste of lady readers. The assertion that newspapers are scarcely supposed to be read by women at all must be received with large allowances in this country, where women are quite as much readers of newspapers as the men. "When political or social questions are forced upon their notice they commonly judge them from some purely personal point of views," an infirmity this we may add, not confined to the fair sex. We like much the sentiment conveyed in the following words: "The want of hearty sympathy, not only between the classes which are divided by broad and easily recognized distinctions, but between those which are separated by lines so shadowy that looked at from above or below, they are scarcely discernible, is one of the most serious impediments to social progress, and it is one which a better and more widely diffused culture might do much to remove."

As great things are expected from a reform in secondary instruction, it is reasonable to ask that such reforms as may be possible shall be on the widest basis, and not omitting any really important section of society. No particular scheme is offered to meet these requirements by a selection of the most appropriate studies, and allotment of time for such. When the discovery of a perfect plan is reached, "it will probably be found, also, that the same course, is, in the main, the best for girls and boys, the object being substantially the same—that of awakening and strengthening and a[illegible] human spirit." I[illegible] portant the[illegible]

[illegible] Ye[illegible] 186[illegible] He h[illegible] stock. [illegible] miles to th[illegible] millions of dollars, and [illegible] partner's income was six hundred thousand dollars. A. T. Stewart, in 1864, made sales to the amount of thirty-nine millions, on which he made only $300,000. In 1863 the same merchant returned an income of one million eight hundred thousand dollars. These facts are remarkable, not only as showing the immense business transacted, but also as evidence of the easy changes to which colossal fortunes are liable. Some of these merchants, no doubt, have acquired their wealth in the legitimate channels of trade. For many years they have shown rare ability and great discrimination in maneuvring heavy stocks of goods, as a competent general handles hundreds of thousands of men. But on the ocean where sail the ships of these merchant princes, multitudes of smaller craft meet shipwreck every day. Then again there are seeming argosies, laden with silk and pearls, fair to the sight but dangerous on trial, that are overwhelmed at the first gale. There is something unhealthy and feverish in the idea of a man's growing into an income of eighty thousand dollars in a single year; and the result of such fortunes generally proves it to be true, that real wealth is best acquired by patient industry.

The treasury of the United States has received some assistance in this war from many a golden bubble, shining in the morning sun but for a moment. Adventurers in pursuit of an heiress, men ambitious of social position, fast young ladies who desired to astonish the world, or to effect loans on securities, have returned large incomes and paid taxes accordingly. The fellow who dealt in lard, and who slipped away to Europe the other day with a half million of other people's property, was taxed for an income of $15,000 in 1863, and for twice as much in 1864, and this was a part of the false foundation on which he built up his credit. Such things are by no means new, but the tax collector brings them before us in a novel form, and people are thereby led to wonder and to moralize.

### THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

The population of Philadelphia is now greater than that of any European city, except London, Paris, and probably Constantinople. The prominent and populous European cities rank as follows: Berlin (in 1861), 547,571; St. Petersburg (in 1858), 520,131; Vienna (in 1857), 476,222; Liverpool (in 1866), 484,337; Naples (in 1862) 447,065; Glasgow (in 1866), 432,265. Philadelphia contained, in 1860, 565,52[illegible], and has since, no doubt, been increased to upwards of 700,000, and may now reach 750,000. The population of London, according to the census taken last year, was 3,037,991, and of Paris, according to the French census of 1866, 1,825,274. The growth of this city has been so steady, and uniform, its prosperity rests on such a solid basis, and there are so few obstacles in its indefinite extension, that it is probably destined at no distant period to become one of the most populous cities in the world, to rival Paris or London, as it has already outstripped Vienna, Berlin, Naples, and St. Petersburg. The causes of the growth of modern cities is a subject well worthy of investigation. The influence of central governments, with the attractions of glittering courts, and the expenditure of public money, have built up the European capitals. But in the United States only Washington and the seats of State governments are sensibly advanced in this manner. Our leading cities must depend upon the amount of general business transacted, and the inducements offered as permanent or transient residences to those who derive a livelihood from industrial operations which they do not personally superintend, from estates, mines, manufactories, stocks, or fixed incomes. Philadelphia unites in a greater degree than any other city both these requisites. Her natural facilities for business have been severely tested by serious mutations. She has in turn enjoyed and lost the pre-eminence of being the capital, the leading seaport, and the financial centre of the nation. Various forms of commercial activity have, at different times, grown into great importance, and subsequently been destroyed by unavoidable changes in the currents of trade. But she has nobly surmounted all these difficulties. Baffled in one direction she has turned to another, and fully recovering from these temporary disasters, has gone steadily onward, constantly swelling the volume of her financial transactions and increasing the business connections of her citizens. She has thus shown a sturdy vitality that cannot fail to exert a favorable influence upon her future career, and that demonstrates the value of her many natural advantages for manufactures and for domestic commerce, as well as of her immediate connection with one of the most prosperous and productive portions of the Union. Constant vigilance and enterprise are required in these days of eager rivalry to preserve her due share of the business which should naturally accrue from geographical position and present development; but if they are displayed the sources of useful and profitable employment will increase even more rapidly than her population. The growth of cities is not, however, dependent exclusively upon the extent of their business. Their attractions as a place of residence are of great importance, alike to the crowd of delvers who form the bulk of their population, and to those who are enabled to select their homes without reference to pecuniary considerations. An abundance of wholesome food in convenient market places, cheap and commodious dwellings, pure water and gas, clean and well paved streets, healthful location, convenient facilities for travelling at all times from one locality to another, brilliant stores, commodious hotels, spacious parks, churches, schools amusements, libraries, literary and scientific institutions, combine to retain and attract, while any marked deficiency of an important requisite repels population. In its general features, Philadelphia is by universal confession one of the most delightful places of residence in the country, and she will preserve this character by prompt action in removing the minor or temporary evils to which we frequently advert, and by vigorously following up the efforts already begun, to increase the usefulness of many of her most attractive public institutions. The welfare of her toiling people imperatively demands pure water, unrestricted railway [illegible]cilities, cheap gas, and comfortable dwe[illegible]ings. The more luxurious classes find here [illegible]cial and intellectual attractions scarcely [illegible]ferior to those which draw to the great [illegible]ropean centres for a large portion of each [illegible] the leading families of the respective [illegible]doms. If we continue to provide for [illegible]eneral necessities by sagacious munici[illegible] legislation and individual effort, and [illegible]ly improve our natural business ad[illegible]es, a grand future evidently awaits [illegible]y.—*Press.*

◆

[illegible] GENTLEMAN.—The following [illegible] called the portrait of a true gen[illegible] found in an old Manor House in [illegible]shire, written and framed and [illegible] the mantlepiece of a tapestried [illegible] room:

"The true gentleman is God's servant, the world's master, and his own man; virtue is his business, study his recreation, contentment his rest, and happiness his reward; God is his father, the church is his mother, the saints his brethren, all that need him his friends; devotion is his chaplain, chastity his chamberlain; sobriety his butler, temperance his cook, hospitality his housekeeper. Providence his steward, charity his treasurer, piety his mistress of the house and discretion his porter, to let in or out as most fit. This is his whole family made up of virtue, and he is the true master of the house. He is necessitated to take the world on his way to heaven; but he walks through it as fast as he can, and all his business by the way is to make himself and others happy. Take him in two words—a Man and a Christian."

◆

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.—There are many things of which we have a much more vivid perception at some times than at others. The thing is before you; but sometimes you can grasp it firmly—sometimes it eludes you mistily. You are walking along a country path just within hearing of distant bells. You hear them faintly; but, all of a sudden, by some caprice of the wind, the sound is borne to you with startling clearness. There is something analogous to that in our perceptions and feelings of many great facts and truths. Commonly we perceive them and feel them faintly; but sometimes they are borne in upon us, we cannot say how. Sometimes we get vivid glimpses of things which we have often talked of, but which we had never discerned and realized before. And for many days it has been so with me. I have seemed to feel the lapse of time with startling clearness.

I have no doubt my reader, that you have sometimes done the like. You have seemed to actually perceive the great current with which we are gliding steadily away and away.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

◆

THERE is often but a slight seperation between a woman's love and her hate. Her keen teeth are very near her sweet lips.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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### HAIR WASH FOR DANDRUFF.

A correspondent writing to us requests a receipe for preparing "bear's grease," to prevent his hair falling out, and to free his head from dandruff. We are not acquainted with any preparation of bear's grease which is capable of affecting such important results. If there is any virtue in bear's grease to accomplish such objects, we think the genuine article must be superior to any chemical preparation of it, and the only way to obtain it pure, to a certainty, is to nab "bruin," and make sure of his pork.

We give as follows, however, a very good receipe, for making a hair-wash which will remove dandruff and keep the scalp clean and soft, so as to prevent the hair in ordinary circumstances, from falling out: Take one pint of alcohol and a tablespoonful of castor oil, mix them together in a bottle by shaking them well for a few minutes, then [illegible]. Alcohol dissolves castor oil, like gum camphor, leaving the liquid or wash quite clear. It does not seem to dissolve any other unctuous oil so perfectly, hence no other is equally good for this purpose.—*Scientific American.*

◆

"THEM'S 'EM."—We often hear of remarkable cases of absence of mind. Here is one equal to anything we have seen lately. The man was doubtless a very interesting head of the family:

"I say cap'n," said a little keen eyed man, as he landed from the steamboat Potomac at Natchez. "I say cap'n this here ain't all."

"That's all the baggage you brought on board, sir," replied the captain.

"Well, see now, I grant it all O K according to the list—four boxes, three chests, two ban' boxes, a port many, two hams—one part cut—three ropes of inguns and a teakettle; but you see, cap'n, I am dumbersom. I feel there's somethin' short. Tho I've counted them nine times, and never took my eyes off 'em while on board, there's somethin' not right somehow."

"Well, stranger, the time is up; there is all I know of; so bring your wife and five children out of the cabin, and we are off."

"Them's 'em darn it; them's 'em! I knowe'd I'd forgot somethin'."

A PROTEST AGAINST INJUDICIOUS EARLY RISING.—Dr. HALL, in the February number of his *Journal of Health*, says: "One of the very worst economies of time is that filched from necessary sleep. The wholesale but blind commendation of early rising is as mischievous in practice as it is arrant folly in theory. Early rising is a crime against the noblest part of our physical nature, unless it is preceded by an early retiring. We caution parents particularly not to allow their children to be waked up in the mornings; let nature wake them up she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up of themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain."

◆

EXCELLENT RECIPE FOR TEMPERANCE.—A clergyman in his travels met with an emigrant journeying with his family to the fertile regions of the Mississippi. All his worldly goods were packed on wagons; and on one of the wagons there hung a huge jug with the bottom knocked out. He asked him why he carried that jug with him. "That's my Taylor jug," said he. "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked my friend. "Why," said he, "I had a son with General Taylor's army in Mexico, and the old general told him to always carry his whiskey jug with a hole in the bottom. Since that time I have carried my jug as you see it; and I find it the very best invention I ever met with."

◆

OLDEN TIMES.—Long ago in Massachusetts, it was the custom for a person to go about the meeting house during divine service, and wake up the sleepers. He bore a long wand, on one end of which was a ball and on the other a foxes tail. When he observed the men asleep, he rapped them on the head with the knob, and roused the slumbering sensibilities of the ladies by drawing the brush lightly across their faces.

◆

CHILDREN may teach us one blessing, one enviable art—the art of being easily happy. Kind nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances which compensates for many external disadvantages, and it is only by injudicious management, that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unsatisfied by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasure. He can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle.

◆

A turbine water wheel is about to be placed in position for a slate quarry in Wales, with a fall of 1,000 feet. This is believed to be the greatest height of fall ever made use of for motive power, the nearest approach to it being in Black Forest, in Germany, where a turbine works under a fall of 800 feet.

◆

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ devoted considerable space in his last able and interesting lecture to proving that man is *not* descended from the monkey. This he successfully established. Whereupon Mr. George Bancroft and General Prosper M. Wetmore moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried amidst much enthusiasm.

FLAKE'S Galveston Bulletin says that it is "informed that since Christmas about sixteen thousand freemen have gone back to Louisiana from the northern counties of this State. The allegation is that Louisiana laws are more just and equitable for the freedmen than those of Texas—that the labor laws of this State, and the sentiment by which they are interpreted and administered, is such that the blacks gladly seek a home in Louisiana.

◆

HE who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cold, dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull dog; it is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

◆

AN individual who was sent to jail for marrying two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one she fought him, but when he had two they fought each other.

◆

MR. PALMER, of Niblo's Garden, New York who is now in Europe, writes that he has secured a novelty for next season that will outrun the "Black Crook."

# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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## Professional & Business Cards

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. F. MEYERS........................J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april1:'66,1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE........................E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
*ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.*
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW........................JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
aprl, 1864—tf.

### DENTISTS.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(late of New York City,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN. DR. PORTER is constantly availing himself of every late discovery that modern science proves practically useful, and, together with his many years constant practice and profound study, feels confident in asserting that he has acquired the most sure, safe, and satisfactory method of inserting his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles, that has yet been discovered.
Teeth filled in a superior manner without pain and all operations warranted.
Teeth extracted positively without pain.
feb:15, tf.

C. N. HICKOK........................J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
*Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.*
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

### PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. au17:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

### JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
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Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.*
Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

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WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr.28, 1865—zz.

## Poetry.

### "IF WE KNEW."

If we knew the woe and heart-ache,
Waiting for us down the road;
If our lips could taste the worm-wood,
If our backs could feel the load;
Would we waste to-day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be;
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby-fingers
Pressed against the window-pane,
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow?
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah, these little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back,
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track!
How these little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns—but roses—
For our reaping by-and-by!

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown:
Strange that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone:
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one-half so fair
As when Winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down in the air!

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day:
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in sweeter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams,
Lying all along our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff:
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of *to-day*;
With a patient hand removing
All the briers from our way.

### THE GUARD AT FORTRESS MONROE.

In the silence of the midnight when the lamp was burning low,
On my brain there dawned a vision of the cell at Fort Monroe:
Around its massy portal, doubly lock'd and triply barr'd,
Swept a train of pallid phantoms, in the darkness keeping guard!

And I cried aloud in horror, "O, thou dim and dreadful train,
By what strange unrest art summoned unto Earth and Life again?"
Then a solemn voice gave answer, "From our graves 'neath sod and tide,
We have come to watch his slumbers, through whose wickedness we died.

"From the far off fields we reddened with our blood in fearful rain,
From the hiding waves of ocean, now we rise in might again:
From the graves, a welcome refuge, from the loathsome prison pen,
Come the dread avenging spectres that were starved and tortured men.

"We died starved—*his* fare is dainty—soft and snowy is his bed;
Countless nameless graves bear witness we were low and roughly laid.
But the sleep to which death lulled us by no treason dream was marr'd,
And the angels came from Heaven, and around our rest kept guard.

"Can you marvel that he sleeps not while we stand outside the door?
That he starts in quivering anguish at our footfalls on the floor?
Though his prison walls be massive, though his door be closely barr'd,
He beholds us, and he hears us, and he knows we're keeping guard.

"Traitor hearts may yet befriend him, traitor hands may set him free,
He may fly from hate and scoffing, but from us he cannot flee:
When at last to God in Heaven flies his soul, all treason-scarred,
Round about the Throne Eternal he will find us keeping guard!"

## Miscellaneous.

### THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

#### Prospects and Capabilities of the Road—Work Already Done—Effect of the Enterprise, Etc.

I have been sojourning in this town, says a correspondent of the New York *World*—the capital of the State—for a few days, and while here have gathered a number of very interesting items of information relative to the Central Pacific Railroad, which road will form the western half of the great continental railroad that, stretching over plain and valley, over the Rocky and Sierra Nevada ranges of mountains, will unite the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; reduce the time taken to make the journey between them from twenty-two days to about ten days; and what is almost as important as the reduction of time, the railroad will do away with sea sickness and its attendant horrors, as well as the dreadful discomforts of a roasting passage through the tropics within the confined limits of a steamship.

When discussing anything connected with this great railroad, almost all who have treated of it, after they have viewed the more than Herculean difficulties it has had to surmount, the good it will accomplish, and the strength it will give to our country; the assistance it will give to the development of the vast and even yet comparatively unpeopled section it will pass through, and the close ties by which it will unite the people of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific—I say when these facts have been brought home to them they have always felt so jubilant that the exuberance of their feelings could only be reduced by indulging in poetic figures and flowing expressions, such as the marriage of the Pacific with the Atlantic, the binding of the Orient with the Occident by iron bands, and many other kindred expressions.

Now, poetry and romance are well enough in their place, and they are certainly not out of it while dealing with the subject of the railroad; but this is peculiarly a hard matter-of-fact age, and the jingle of dollars has more music in it than the jingle of poetry, facts are more acceptable than fancy, and profits than verses. Therefore I propose giving you a short matter-of-fact account of the work that has been and is to be done upon our half of the railroad, of the monetary profits that have already flowed into its treasury from that portion already completed, and of the increase that the future promises, &c., &c.

Although ever since the early discovery of gold on this coast the subject of a continental railroad has been agitated in Congress, and the necessity for it admitted, yet so great was the desire for different sections to possess it, and so ardently did each press its claim for possessing the best route, that the government became bewildered on the subject, and for some time it was questionable whether the road would be built at all. But at last the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California triumphed, not through over-reaching, but through the now universally admitted fact that the route they selected was by far the best and most practicable one, and their desire to build the road on this side the most earnest and determined. But after they triumphed in Washington they had another battle to wage here with the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, which with its friends now proclaiming with stentorian voices that their route via Placerville and Lake Tahoe, was the best and most practicable over the Sierras, and promised the greatest profits. The Central Company, whose route is by Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, seeing that capital was being divided when it should be united in the great work, and with the object of making theirs beyond all peradventure the route, bought out the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, which road has come to a stand-still fifty-five miles from Sacramento, while the Central Pacific Road is being rushed along eastward as fast as an industrial army of some ten thousand men, with all the necessary weapons and material, can make it.

The road was commenced in 1863, but opposition and other drawbacks hampered its progress greatly. It is now finished, and the locomotive is running ninety-three miles eastward from Sacramento to Cisco station. This is within twelve miles of the dreaded summit of the Sierras. The elevation above the route thus far are as follows: Newcastle, thirty-one miles from Sacramento, 930 feet elevation; Colfax, sixty two miles, 2,448 feet; Dutch Flat, sixty seven miles, 3,475 feet; Casco, ninety three miles, 5,911 feet. The road is now graded close to the summit, which will be crossed at an elevation of 7,050 feet. By far the most difficult part of the road has now been built; that from the summit down the mountains eastward will be comparatively easy, and the grade light. In coming up, the highest allowed grade, 116 feet to the mile, is but once reached; the average ascending grade to the summit is but 75 feet to the mile. In descending the eastward side of the Sierras, ninety feet will be the greatest descending grade, and the average only forty feet. When the eastern base of the Sierras is passed, there is almost a natural grade to the western base of the Rocky Mountains. This part of the road can be built ten times more rapidly and about as much more cheaply than that already done. All the hard work came at first when the company were struggling with not a sea only, but seas of opposition, and while the funds in their treasury were not as plenty as now. Had this road fallen into the hands of speculators it would probably never have been built, but it was taken hold of by a number of the richest and most enterprising men in the State. They have given it and are still giving it all their time, their energies and their influence, and above all their money. All the county, State and national monetary aid that was received has been thrown into the work; and this terrible earnestness that has characterized its managers was what silenced opposition more than anything else, so that its former greatest detractors are now its warmest friends. And it was no sentimental wish alone to see the road completed that made its owners give to it so lavishly. They know well the great present trade and the yet comparatively undeveloped resources of the extremely rich country that is waiting for the development that the road will give; and they know, also, that every dollar expanded upon it will come back with interest in a very near future after its completion, and that one share in their hands with the road built will be worth two while it is unfinished.

The road will be complete to Virginia City, Nevada, 156 miles from Sacramento, in the latter part of 1867; to Austin, 320 miles, by the fall of 1868; to Salt Lake City, 585 miles from Sacramento, in January, 1870; and if not there met by the Union Pacific Railroad, the company will keep on pushing eastward until they are stopped by the Union in its westward progress. The road thus, with its equipment thus far has cost about $9,000,000, and before it is entirely finished to the State line, 156 miles from Sacramento, it will cost about $2,000,000 more. These figures tell the story of what difficulties had to be overcome. Had not the utmost carefulness been observed, too, these figures would have been greatly exceeded. At first, indeed, it was thought the cost of labor would be an insurmountable obstacle; and it might have been had not the company inaugurated a new industrial weapon by using Chinamen, of whom they employ some 8,000, at $30 per month. It has been found too, despite prophecies to the contrary that this class of labor is much more tractable than white, almost if not quite as effectual, man for man, and about fifty per cent. cheaper. In addition to Chinese laborers there are about 2,000 whites employed (all that can be obtained) who are paid an average of $40 per month, and are also boarded, which the Chinese are not. 1,200 horses and mules, and as many carts are used, and 350 kegs of blasting powder, costing $4 per keg, are daily consumed. These forces are used on the building of the road alone, and are exclusive of the force employed on the portion finished. For about fifteen miles this side of the summit of the Sierras the road has had to be run through solid granite: drilling and blasting, therefore, are constantly kept up, and all along this route there are three gangs of laborers, each of which work eight hours, the night and day through, all the *seven* days of the week.

The earnings of the road have been as follows, in gold: In May and June, when it was running only to Colfax, sixty-two miles, the receipts were $65,000 for the first month, and $67,000 for the last. In July, Alta station, sixty-nine miles, was reached, and the receipts were $85,000; in August the receipts were $112,000; in September, $114,000; in October, $127,000.

Fourteen dollars per ton is the rate on freight to Cisco; passengers, $9.50 each. The receipts from freight just now are about four times as large as those from passengers. These prices may, perhaps, seem high when compared with the tariffs of some of your eastern roads; but they are low, indeed, compared with those charged by snail-like ox or mule teams. Already the merchants and mine owners of Nevada are effecting a saving of about twenty per cent. on the freight bills of their supplies, and when the road is completed to that State they will save much more, both in money and time, while perishable articles, which formerly suffered greatly through the rough carriage by teams over mountain roads, will now be delivered to them uninjured. Illustrative of what people who are without railroad communication have to pay for freights, I may mention the fact that last season $6,000,000 worth of goods were purchased and sent via the Missouri River to Montana; the freightage upon these was $2,000,000, or one-third their entire value. Wells, Fargo & Co. charge seventy-five cents per pound in gold for stage freight from San Francisco to Salt Lake, seven hundred and ten miles, and fifty cents to Austin, three hundred and twenty miles. Teams charge about one-half these rates from Sacramento. In the year 1864—a dull one, by the way—the President of the Gould and Curry Mining Company estimated that had there been a railroad running to Virginia City, the company would have saved in that year nearly $2,000,000 in gold on freights. The cost of transporting goods to the mines of Nevada might with truth be called terrible. At least $10,000,000 per year is thus run away with; and in view of these facts the wonder is that the companies, on even such an unparalleled rich lode as the Comstock, can struggle under such burdens, pay $13 per cord for fire wood, $3.50 per day in gold to laborers, and yet pay monthly dividends of from 2 to 5 per cent. in gold. The cost of working the paying mines of Nevada will be reduced fully one-half when the road is built, and thousands that can not be developed now, because of enormous expense, can and will be when the road is built.

In addition to the profits that will flow to the Central Pacific Railroad Company from the running of their road, the immense landed grants of Congress will have placed in their possession millions of acres of as fine agricultural and timber lands as can be found within the limits of the United States, from which they will draw vast revenues. Nevada is almost destitute of timber, and, even for firewood, $13 per cord has to be paid by the mining companies, and for the more valuable used for timbering the mines and other purposes, from $40 to $60 per cord is charged in Virginia City. The amount required for timbering a mine may be guessed when I state that it has been repeatedly asserted, and never contradicted that to timber the Gould and Curry mine took more lumber than was used to build Virginia City, a town of frame houses that accommodates 15,000 inhabitants. All the timber required by the State of Nevada can be supplied by the railroad company for at least fifty years, and the income they will derive from this source alone will pay a fair percentage on the cost of the entire road through the Sierras.

I have here briefly touched on this road, which to us of this coast, is of more importance than any other subject that can be disscussed, and what facts I have given will doubtless interest many of your readers, for a large part of the stock in it is held by New Yorkers, we being, as usual, too poor to keep it all at home. I have not gone deeply into the subject of facts and figures for they would be tiresome and unnecessary—prominent facts only have been touched upon. But if those of your citizens who own interests in the Central Pacific Railroad do not receive larger profits from it than are derived from the stock of any other road, not even excepting the Panama Railroad, then facts and figures *will* lie, despite the proverb to the contrary, and have lost their use for making calculations.

It was thought at first that the deep snows of winter would greatly impede travel upon the road in the Sierras, if it did not actually suspend it. But the anticipated trouble from this source has easily been overcome by snow ploughs and cleaning parties, although very heavy falls indeed have occurred this winter. I have been three times over the road, once in last January, in deep snow, again in July, and a third time this week. On my second trip I had a very good opportunity to see the work thoroughly, and can testify that it is built in first class style throughout, and my winter trips have convinced me that snow can put no obstacle in the way of the road that cannot always be easily overcome.

Of the grandeur of the mountain peaks, many of which rise to an altitude of from 12 500 to 14,000 feet; of the deep and often apparently fathomless gorges; of the gigantic trees; of the crystal lakes, mountain waterfalls, and rivers; of the lights and shades, and of the gorgeous views from the tops of some of the peaks; of the rarified and clear atmosphere; of the bracing and delightful mountain air—of these and a thousand other kindred subjects I will say nothing further than to prophecy that, when the road is completed throughout its whole length, American tourists will here find a chain of lofty and glorious mountains that will prove to their delighted senses that their own land contains all that can be found within the boasted limits of the Alps, and that to enjoy such sights they need no longer cross the Atlantic.

* * *

ABOUT EDITORS.—Benjamin Franklin has the credit of saying that "the best editor is scissors," by which he probably meant that the editor who recognizes the fact of there being in the world many good writers beside himself and avails himself of the good things they have written, will make the most interesting and acceptable newspaper. Men who know most about making newspapers, do not estimate an editor's labors by the number of columns he writes, but by the general completeness and finish of his paper as a whole. The following paragraph written by an Englishman of large experience, contains the gist of the whole matter:

"A good editor, or competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or a poet—born not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and writers of travels, have been tried, and nearly every one has failed. "I can," said an editor of the London *Times*, "find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one of common sense." Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper; he reads judges, selects, alters and combines; and, after doing all well, he has but little time for composition. To *write* for a paper is one thing—to *edit* a paper is another."

* * *

GOD protects men when they are in his way, but not out of his way.

### HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

If the true greatness of a nation depends as much on its women as on its men, too much stress cannot be laid on the paramount importance of educating our women in such a manner that they shall be prepared by suitable physical training and mental culture to discharge their duties in the domestic and social circle, aiding and counselling their husbands and brothers, and moulding the plastic minds of their children into all the forms of goodness, patriotism and selfdenial. Thus prepared and thus discharging their positive duties, the question of the privileges to which women are entitled as members of the community, and to which they may lay claim in the body politic, will admit of easy solution. The subject is suggested to us by a paper on the "Higher Education of Girls," by Miss Emily Davies, part of which is given in the *Massachusetts Teacher* for November. When a woman speaks to her sex it is always with sincerity, and generally with a knowledge of the theme which moves her to address them. In the present instance no flattery is used. Actual wants and deficiencies are pointed out, a distinct admission of which is to be a prelude to the needful reform. We are told by Miss Davies of the small esteem for their intelligence and good sense in which English women of the middle class are held; of a habit of exaggeration as a feminine characteristic; of mental weakness not compensated for by bodily strength, and of want of health so general in the sex. Women, precluded from wholesome sources of excitement in towns, resort to such as are unwholesome, and fall into indolent habits, with their resulting dullness. In times gone by, circumstances provided a discipline which is now wholly wanting, and which needs to be supplied by wider and deeper cultivation. Men overtax their own brains, and, by a doctrine of vicarious rest, are quite content that women should be kept in a state of wholesome rust. This system tells in different ways. Some girls fret and pine under it; others are content to idle about from morning to night acquiring "indolent and desultory habits, hard to break through when, later in life, the demand for steady, methodical exertion comes upon them." "What," asks Miss Davies, "do ladies talk about at morning and evening parties? Children, servants, dress and summer tours constitute the staple of conversation, which, after awhile, lags, and leaves the tired countenances to express the vacancy within." "Of literature women of the middle class know next to nothing."

Can we say much of that of the higher class? The catalogue of a bookseller's circulating library, in which second rate fiction largely predominates, is a fair criterion of the range and taste of lady readers. The assertion that newspapers are scarcely supposed to be read by women at all must be received with large allowances in this country, where women are quite as much readers of newspapers as the men. "When political or social questions are forced upon their notice they commonly judge them from some purely personal point of views;" an infirmity this we may add, not confined to the fair sex. We like much the sentiment conveyed in the following words: "The want of hearty sympathy, not only between the classes which are divided by broad and easily recognized distinctions, but between those which are separated by lines so shadowy that looked at from above or below, they are scarcely discernable, is one of the most serious impediments to social progress, and it is one which a better and more widely diffused culture might do much to remove."

As great things are expected from a reform in secondary instruction, it is reasonable to ask that such reforms as may be possible shall be on the widest basis, and not omitting any really important section of society. No particular scheme is offered to meet these requirements by a selection of the most appropriate studies, and allotment of time for such. When the discovery of a perfect plan is reached, "it will probably be found, also, that the same course, is, in the main, the best for girls and boys, the object being substantially the same—that of awakening and strengthening and adorning the human spirit." It is more especially important that the period of secondary instruction should be well spent in the case of girls whose culture up to the age of eighteen years, when it ceases, should be wide and deep and humane in the highest degree. There is no university for them, as in the case of boys, to make up for the deficiencies of school training.

### CURIOSITIES OF TAXATION.

There are some very peculiar fluctuations noticeable in the returns made to the assessors of internal revenue, and the enormous differences of the income of one year over another are startling commentaries on the uncertainties of business. One man in New York who had no property to speak of in 1863 returns an income of $94,000 in 1864. He has evidently been successful in oil or stock. One large merchantile house made sales to the amount of forty-two millions of dollars, and the leading partner's income was six hundred thousand dollars. A. T. Stewart, in 1864, made sales to the amount of thirty-nine millions, on which he made only $300,000. In 1863 the same merchant returned an income of one million eight hundred thousand dollars. These facts are remarkable, not only as showing the immense business transacted, but also as evidence of the dizzy changes to which collossal fortunes are liable. Some of these merchants, no doubt, have acquired their wealth in the legitimate channels of trade. For many years they have shown rare ability and great discrimination in manœuvring heavy stocks of goods, as a competent general handles hundreds of thousands of men. But on the ocean where sail the ships of these merchant princes, multitudes of smaller craft meet shipwreck every day. Then again there are seeming argosies, laden with silk and pearls, fair to the sight but dangerous on trial, that are overwhelmed at the first gale. There is something unhealthy and feverish in the idea of a man's growing into an income of eighty thousand dollars in a single year; and the result of such fortunes generally proves it to be true, that real wealth is best acquired by patient industry.

The treasury of the United States has received some assistance in this war from many a golden bubble, shining in the morning sun but for a moment. Adventurers in pursuit of an heiress, men ambitious of social position, fast young ladies who desired to astonish the world, or to effect loans on securities, have returned large incomes and paid taxes accordingly. The fellow who dealt in lard, and who slipped away to Europe the other day with a half million of other people's property, was taxed for an income of $15,000 in 1863, and for twice as much in 1864, and this was a part of the false foundation on which he built up his credit. Such things are by no means new, but the tax collector brings them before us in a novel form, and people are thereby led to wonder and to moralize.

### THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

The population of Philadelphia is now greater than that of any European city, except London, Paris, and probably Constantinople. The prominent and populous European cities rank as follows: Berlin (in 1861), 547 571; St. Petersburg (in 1858), 520,131; Vienna (in 1857), 476,222; Liverpool (in 1866), 484,337; Naples (in 1862) 447,065; Glascow (in 1866), 432,265. Philadelphia contained, in 1860, 565,52, and has since, no doubt, been increased to upwards of 700,000, and may now reach 750,000. The population of London, according to the census taken last year, was 3,037,991, and of Paris, according to the French census of 1866, 1,825,274. The growth of this city has been so steady, and uniform, its prosperity rests on such a solid basis, and there are so few obstacles in its indefinite extension, that it is probably destined at no distant period to become one of the most populous cities in the world, to rival Paris or London, as it has already outstripped Vienna, Berlin, Naples, and St. Petersburg. The causes of the growth of modern cities, is a subject well worthy of investigation. The affluence of central governments, with the attractions of glittering courts, and the expenditure of public money, have built up the European capitals, but in the United States only Washington and the seats of State governments are sensibly advanced in this manner. Our leading cities must depend upon the amount of general business transacted, and the inducements offered as permanent or transient residences to those who derive a livelihood from industrial operations which they do not personally superintend, from estates, mines, manufactories, stocks, or fixed incomes. Philadelphia unites in a greater degree than any other city both these requisites. Her natural facilities for business have been severely tested by serious mutations. She has in turn enjoyed and lost the pre-eminence of being the capital, the leading seaport, and the financial centre of the nation. Various forms of commercial activity have, at different times, grown into great importance, and subsequently been destroyed by unavoidable changes in the currents of trade. But she has nobly surmounted all these difficulties. Baffled in one direction she has turned to another, and fully recovering from these temporary disasters, has gone steadily onward, constantly swelling the volume of her financial transactions and increasing the business connections of her citizens. She has thus shown a sturdy vitality that cannot fail to exert a favorable influence upon her future career, and that demonstrates the value of her many natural advantages for manufactures and for domestic commerce, as well as of her immediate connection with one of the most prosperous and productive portions of the Union. Constant vigilance and enterprise are required in these days of eager rivalry to preserve her due share of the business which should naturally accrue from geographical position and present development; but if they are displayed the sources of useful and profitable employment will increase even more rapidly than her population. The growth of cities is not, however, dependent exclusively upon the extent of their business. Their attractions as a place of residence are of great importance, alike to the crowd of delvers who form the bulk of their population, and to those who are enabled to select their homes without reference to pecuniary considerations. An abundance of wholesome food in convenient market places, cheap and commodious dwellings, pure water and gas, clean and well paved streets, healthful location, convenient facilities for travelling at all times from one locality to another, brilliant stores, commodious hotels, spacious parks, churches, schools amusements, libraries, literary and scientific institutions, combine to retain and attract, while any marked deficiency of an important requisite repels, population. In its general features, Philadelphia is by universal confession one of the most delightful places of residence in the country, and she will preserve this character by prompt action in removing the minor or temporary evils to which we frequently advert, and by vigorously following up the efforts already begun, to increase the usefulness of many of her most attractive public institutions. The welfare of her toiling people imperatively demands pure water, unrestricted railway facilities, cheap gas, and comfortable dwellings. The more luxurious classes find here social and intellectual attractions scarcely inferior to those which draw to the great European centres for a large portion of each year the leading families of the respective kingdoms. If we continue to provide for the general necessities by sagacious municipal legislation and individual effort, and steadily improve our natural business advantages, a grand future evidently awaits this city.—*Press.*

* * *

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.—The following sketch is called the portrait of a true gentleman, found in an old Manor House in Gloucestershire, written and framed and hung over the mantlepiece of a tapestried sitting room:

"The true gentleman is God's servant, the world's master, and his own man; virtue is his business, study his recreation, contentment his rest, and happiness his reward; God is his father, the church is his mother, the saints his brethren, all that need his friends; devotion is his chaplain, chastity his chamberlain; sobriety his butler, temperance his cook, hospitality his housekeeper. Providence his steward, charity his treasurer, piety his mistress of the house and discretion his porter, to let in or out as most fit. This is his whole family made up of virtue, and he is the true master of the house. He is necessitated to take the world on his way to heaven; but he walks through it as fast as he can, and all his business by the way is to make himself and others happy. Take him in two words—a Man and a Christian."

* * *

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.—There are many things of which we have a much more vivid perception at some times than at others. The thing is before you; but sometimes you can grasp it firmly—sometimes it eludes you mistily. You are walking along a country path just within hearing of distant bells. You hear them faintly; but, all of a sudden, by some caprice of the wind, the sound is borne to you with startling clearness. There is something analogous to that in our perceptions and feelings of many great facts and truths. Commonly we perceive them and feel them faintly; but sometimes they are borne in upon us, we cannot say how. Sometimes we get vivid glimpses of things which we have often talked of, but which we had never discerned and realized before. And for many days it has been so with me. I have seemed to feel the lapse of time with startling clearness.

I have no doubt my reader, that you have sometimes done the like. You have seemed to actually perceive the great current with which we are gliding steadily away and away.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

* * *

THERE is often but a slight seperation between a woman's love and her hate. Her keen teeth are very near her sweet lips.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

| | 3 months. | 6 months. | 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|
| One square................. | $ 4.50 | $ 6.00 | $10.00 |
| Two squares................ | 6.00 | 9.00 | 16.00 |
| Three squres.............. | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| One-fourth column...... | 14.00 | 20.00 | 35.00 |
| Half column.............. | 18.00 | 25.00 | 45.00 |
| One column............... | 30.00 | 45.00 | 80.00 |

### HAIR WASH FOR DANDRUFF.

A correspondent writing to us requests a receipe for preparing "bear's grease," to prevent his hair falling out, and to free his head from dandruff. We are not acquainted with any preparation of bear's grease which is capable of affecting such important results. If there is any virtue in bear's grease to accomplish such objects, we think the genuine article must be superior to any chemical preparation of it, and the only way to obtain it pure, to a certainty, is to nab "bruin," and make sure of his pork.

We give as follows, however, a very good receipe, for making a hair-wash which will remove dandruff and keep the scalp clean and soft, so as to prevent the hair in ordinary circumstances, from falling out: Take one pint of alcohol and a tablespoonful of castor oil, mix them together in a bottle by shaking them well for a few minutes, then scent it with a few drops of oil of lavender. Alcohol dissolves castor oil, like gum camphor, leaving the liquid or wash quite clear. It does not seem to dissolve any other unctuous oil so perfectly, hence no other is equally good for this purpose.—*Scientific American.*

* * *

"THEM'S 'EM."—We often hear of remarkable cases of absense of mind. Here is one equal to anything we have seen lately. The man was doubtless a very interesting head of the family:

"I say cap'n," said a little keen eyed man, as he landed from the steamboat Potomac at Natchez. "I say cap'n this here ain't all."

"That's all the baggage you brought on board, sir," replied the captain.

"Well, see now, I grant it all O K according to the list—four boxes, three chests, two ban' boxes, a port maty, two hams—one part cut—three ropes of inyons and a teakettle; but you see, cap'n, I am dumbersom, I feel there's somethin' short. Tho Iv'e counted them nine times, and never took my eyes off 'em while on board, there's somethin' not right somehow."

"Well, stranger' the time is up; there is all I know of; so bring your wife and five children out of the cabin, and we are off."

"Them's 'em darn it; them's 'em! I knowe'd I'd forgot somethin'."

* * *

A PROTEST AGAINST INJUDICIOUS EARLY RISING.—Dr. HALL, in the February number of his *Journal of Health*, says: "One of the very worst economies of time is that filched from necessary sleep. The wholesale but blind commendation of early rising is as mischievous in practice as it is arrant folly in theory. Early rising is a crime against the noblest part of our physical nature, unless it is preceded by an early retiring. We caution parents particularly not to allow their children to be waked up in the mornings; let nature wake them up she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed at an early hour; let it be earlier and earlier, until it is found that they wake up of themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late and just before ritiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain."

* * *

EXCELLENT RECIPE FOR TEMPERANCE.—A clergyman in his travels met with an emigrant journeying with his family to the fertile regions of the Mississippi. All his worldly goods were packed on wagons; and on one of the wagons there hung a huge jug with the bottom knocked out. He asked him why he carried that jug with him. "That's my Taylor jug," said he. "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked my friend. "Why," said he, "I had a son with General Taylor's army in Mexico, and the old gineral told him to always carry his whiskey jug with a hole in the bottom. Since that time I have carried my jug as you see it; and I find it the very best invention I ever met with."

* * *

OLDEN TIMES.—Long ago in Massachusetts, it was the custom for a person to go about the meeting house during divine service, and wake up the sleepers. He bore a long wand, on one end of which was a ball and on the other a faxes tail. When he observed the men asleep, he rapped them on the head with the knob, and roused the slumbering sensibilities of the ladies by drawing the brush lightly across their faces.

* * *

CHILDREN may teach us one blessing, one enviable art—the art of being easily happy. Kind nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances which compensates for many external disadvantages, and it is only by injudicious management, that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's; free from artificial wants, unsatisfied by indulgence, all nature ministers to his pleasure. He can carve out felicity from a bit of hazel twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle.

* * *

A turbine water wheel is about to be placed in position for a slate quarry in Wales, with a fall of 1,000 feet. This is believed to be the greatest height of fall ever made use of for motive power; the nearest approach to it being in Black Forest, in Germany, where a turbine works under a fall of 800 feet.

* * *

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ devoted considerable space in his last able and interesting lecture to proving that man is *not* descended from the monkey. This he successfully established. Whereupon Mr. George Bancroft and General Prosper M. Wetmore moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried amidst much enthusiasm.

* * *

FLAKE'S Galveston Bulletin says that it is "informed that since Christmas about sixteen thousand freemen have gone back to Louisiana from the northern counties of this State. The allegation is that Louisiana laws are more just and equitable for the freedmen than those of Texas—that the labor laws of this State, and the sentiment by which they are interpreted and administered, is such that the blacks gladly seek a home in Louisiana.

* * *

HE who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cold, dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull dog; it is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

* * *

AN individual who was sent to jail for marrying two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one she fought him, but when he had two they fought each other.

* * *

MR. PALMER, of Niblo's Garden, New York who is now in Europe, writes that he has secured a novelty for next season that will outrun the "Black Crook."

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

## BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

## SENATOR STUTZMAN'S VOTE AGAINST A FREE RAILROAD LAW.

We confess to the utmost surprise at the course of Senator Stutzman on the Free Railroad Law. A bill was reported by Senator Landon, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, which might with propriety be entitled, *a bill to prevent the making of railroads.* This report was manifestly made in the interest of the Pennsylvania Road—it was probably made at the special instance and request of that road. The provisions of that bill are utterly obnoxious to every true friend of an honest free railroad law;—*such a law as would facilitate and promote the construction of railroads*, which is what the mass of the people of the State desire, and to which both political parties and both candidates for Governor last Fall, were pledged.

That a man from Somerset county could be found so destitute of principle, and regardless of the wishes of the people of his district, as to vote against every amendment offered to this *humbug* bill, is a matter of astonishment; but when you add to this the fact, that Senator Stutzman was elected under *pledge* as a free railroad law man, and that he went on the stump in his own county, as the advocate of such a law, the meanness of his treason to the people of his district is made shockingly apparent.

The bill as reported, and as finally passed, provides, among other things:

That *ten thousand* dollars of stock for each mile of the proposed road must be subscribed, and ten per cent. of that amount must be paid in, *before a charter can issue.*

Also that the survey of the route must be begun within *thirty days thereafter*, and must be *entirely finished*, and a map thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth within *six months.*

Also that each stockholder shall be *individually liable* for the debts of the company.

Also that the charge for freight shall not exceed *two* cents per ton for each mile, (the Pennsylvania Road charges *four* cents per per ton mile.)

Also that at any time the Legislature may repeal the charter *without regard to the rights of stockholders.*

Amendments were offered by Senators Bigham, Lowry, and others, to strike out and change these objectionable features, which, as will readily be perceived, are such as that never a mile of road would be made under the law.

*And against these amendments, every one, Senator Stutzman voted.* What shall we say more! The facts speak louder than words, and make up a record such as many a man would not have against him for *all* the money the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad spend at Harrisburg in a whole winter.

## PARTURIUNT MONTES, NASCITUR RIDICULUS MUS.

Precisely what mountains it was, that, of old time, labored to such strange purpose, we don't now remember, if we ever knew; but the thing that has been, will be, and there is no new thing under the sun. Yet who would have thought that the virtuous looking Bald Hill, half way between Bedford and Mt. Dallas, over which we have all been traveling, was travailing under us, and was about to be delivered of a very small mouse! Such we are assured has been the fact.

The great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad—the President of which is so rich that he puts his name down for five millions of stock as freely as most men would spend a dime—after three years diligent work with two whole corps of engineers, has put under contract—what do you suppose?—*the approaches to the tunnel through Bald Hill.*

Incredible as it may seem, we are assured it is true; and further that John Crawley has already gone down to cut away the timber, and that next week a man with a wheelbarrow will be put on, and that the work will be pushed with the vigor which has heretofore characterized, this great company.

We would like some member of the corps of engineers, if he can possibly take time from the arduous labor of superintending this herculean work, to solve this sum:—

If it took three years engineering to locate and put under contract the approaches to a tunnel six hundred and fifty feet long, when will the whole road be completed from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg?

As Col. McClure is a Director of this Road, we suggest that he have this sum ciphered, and the result published in the *Repository.* It is possible that Senator Landon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, might be induced, for a consideration, to devote his great mind to this question. The people hereabouts are exceedingly anxious to know whether it is their children or their grand children who are to see this road made.

## THE NOMINATION OF B. F. MEYERS AS COLLECTOR.

B. F. Meyers, editor and proprietor of the *Bedford Gazette*, has been nominated by the President to be Collector of revenue for the XVI Congressional district. Precisely what influence Mr. Meyers brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury—who sends in the names to the President, who sends them to the Senate for confirmation or rejection—we know not. It is said Judge Black and Edgar Cowan and Montgomery Blair—which last is the man who came here last Fall to speak for Meyers and Shannon—got the thing done. We hope this is so, and that Gen. Koontz had no hand in the business.

Of one thing we are sure, the confirmation of this man by the Senate would be exceedingly distasteful to the loyal people of this District, who are familiar with the course of the *Gazette* and its editor during the war.

As to any bargain with the appointing power at Washington, by which the confirmation of Meyers is yielded in order to get an Assessor, or other arrangement of the kind, we advise both Gen. Koontz and Gen. Cameron to steer clear. There is no more facile way to the demoralization of the Republican Party.

Mr. Bowles, who is acting Collector, is a competent officer, a good citizen; and moreover he is a Republican.

That *under any circumstances* the confirmation by a Republican Senate of a most unscrupulous partizan, and editor of a most unscrupulous partizan sheet, should be thought of, is very surprising. If a Democrat must be confirmed, let it be some reliable man who is not wholly and solely a partizan.

## LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Stutzman in the Senate on ——, of last week read in place a bill to compel the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company to commence their road within six months.

As a representative of the people of Somset, Bedford and Fulton counties, all interested in the early construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville or Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania rail road, the introduction of such a bill by him is entirely inexplicable. Mr. Stutzman must certainly know that under existing laws, the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road is obliged to begin work on or before the 5th of April, next. How the interests of his constituents or of the State are to be promoted by a still further postponement of the time for beginning work on this road, is more than we can understand. Some strange hallucination seems to have overtaken our aimable Senator, since his entrance upon his official duties at Harrisburg. We hope henceforth he will bear in mind that it is the building of this road at the earliest possible moment, and not the indefinite postponement of it, that is desired by his constituents.

## HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1867.

For years past there has been great diversity of opinion as to what constituted the legal weight of a bushel of corn, a bushel of oats, etc., and scarcely two persons agree on the subject, so that there seemed to be no figures governing the weight of the various kinds of grain, meal, fruit, &c. Hereafter there will be less difficulty experienced among farmers and the public in general, when selling or buying any of the articles named below. I commend to your readers a careful perusal of the following standard weights just fixed by the Legislature, and advise each and every one to preserve the same for future reference. It will be convenient when most needed. Here are the figures, per bushel: Wheat, 60 pounds; rye, 56; shelled corn 56; cob corn, 70; corn meal, 40; coarse salt, 70; ground salt, 62; fine salt, 47; barley, 47; oats, 32; buckwheat, 50; clover seed, 64; timothy seed, 45; turnips, 55; onions, 46; peas, 56; malt, 38; unslacked lime, 80; anthracite coal, 80; bituminous coal, 76; coke, 40; potatoes, 56; sweet potatoes, 54; flax seed, 56; bran, 20; beans, 56; dried apples, 25 dried peaches, 38.

Phonographic reporters can hereafter be appointed for the several courts of common pleas, should a bill passed by the Senate become a law. This, bill, or one of a similar character, should have been enacted into a law long ere this. There is much important evidence taken before courts that cannot be preserved in any other way, and the value of a short hand reporter can only be learned by a trial of the new measure.

The Senate has passed a supplement to an act granting the courts power to appoint road viewers, &c., which extends the powers of said courts to vacate public and private roads, streets and alleys, in any unincorporated village, to all public and private roads, streets and alleys, in any *plan of lots* now or which may be hereafter, laid out in the Commonwealth.

An act relating to dower has also been passed by the Senate, providing that in case any person has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow and last will and testament, and such widow has elected, or shall elect, not to take under the will, but claims dower at common law, and the same has not yet been fixed, it shall be lawful for the orphans' court of the county in which the land subject to such dower is situated, on petition of the widow and persons interested, to appoint seven men to appraise such real estate with its improvements; or to award an inquest to be held by the Sheriff, and ascertain the value of the land or such portions thereof as may be asked to be appraised. After such appraisement has been had and confirmed by the orphans' court, the said lands shall be charged with and subject to the yearly interest accruing on the one-third of the valuation moneys, which shall be paid to the widow annually during her life, by the owner or occupier of the said land. The interest accruing as aforesaid may be recovered in the same manner as the interest of the widows of intestates when the land has been appraised and accepted by the heirs under the intestate laws is recoverable.

The question of granting the Governor power to commute the death punishment in certain cases, has become one of great importance, owing to the fact that there are in some of our prisons individuals long since convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, but whose time of execution has never been fixed by the executives. In order that such persons may be relieved of the suspense that has so long rendered them miserable, the Senate has passed an act providing that in cases of convictions of, and sentence for murder in the first degree, the Governor may upon the petition of the convicted, grant to such convict a pardon, upon such condition, with such restrictions, and with such limitations, as he deems proper; and he may issue his warrant to all proper officers to carry such pardon into effect—*provided*, That in all cases in which the sentence of death shall *hereafter* be pronounced, no conditional pardon shall be granted, unless a majority of the judges of the court before whom the convict hath been tried (one of whom shall be a presiding judge) shall advise or recommend such pardon. The act confers no right to expartiate any convict.

An act to regulate the carriage of baggage by railroads has been passed by the Senate. It allows each passenger one hundred pounds of baggage, not over $300 in value, for which the company shall be responsible if said baggage is placed in the baggage car, but the company is not liable for *any article* taken into a car in which the passenger is riding.

A change in the general fee bill is about being made. Under the old law, county officers, whose income was over $1,500, were required to pay into the State Treasury fifty per cent. of the surplus. The present bill, as it passed the House, requires such officers to pay to the State Treasurer fifty per cent. on all surplus over $2,000, after deducting clerk hire and office rent. The Senate will doubtless pass the bill before this letter is put in print, and become a law by the early approval of the Governor. The main feature of the act is to fix in detail the fees at a ratio of twenty-five per cent. advance in accordance with the advance granted by the Legislature during the late war.

The House has passed finally an act in relation to the fees of notaries public in Bedford, Fulton and Somerset counties.

Mr. Stutzman presented in the Senate a remonstrance of 191 citizens of Bedford county, against the passage of a law prohibiting fishing with nets, especially with dip-nets, in the waters of the Juniata.

Also, a remonstrance of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Berlin, Somerset county, against submitting the Sunday car question, so far as the city of Philadelphia is concerned, to the popular vote.

The Senate and House have passed finally an act fixing the place of holding elections in Harrison township, Bedford county, at the house of Jonathan Feichtner.

The Senate passed finally a bill to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor and house of employment in the County of Bedford.

The act to prevent the desruction of bass in Evitt's creek and tributaries, and the Raystown branch of the Juniata and tributaries in Bedford county, has been laid over for the present, by the Senate.

The bill to attach certain lands and tenements in Napier township, Bedford county, and the persons residing thereon, to Schellsburg borough, for school purposes, has been passed finally by the Senate.

Mr. Stutzman read in place, in the Senate, an act to extend the time of the payment of the enrollment tax on an act to incorporate the Keystone coal and manufacturing company of Somerset county.

Mr. Richards presented in the House, petitions from citizens of Fulton county, in favor a free railroad law.

Mr. Weller has read in place a bill relating to the Somerset school district.

Senate Committee on the Judiciary Local has reported favorably, as committed, the bill to extend the provisions of an act regulating the fees of district attorney in the county of Bedford, in the court of quarter sessions, approved April 11, 1866.

Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference is in session here. It is the largest Conference in the United States, having upwards of three hundred preachers on its rolls.

Nothing unusual has occurred at the Capital since the date of my last.

TOBY.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

SECRETARY SEWARD has lately insured his life for one hundred thousand dollars.

THE Union party of Maryland has taken ground in favor of universal negro suffrage in that State.

COL. WM. B. SIPES recently appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, has been rejected by the Senate.

AT present the New World beats the Old in telegraph lines, having 90,000 miles of line against 60,000 in Europe and 3,000 in India.

BISHOP SOULE, senior bishop of the Methodist church in the United States, died Wednesday in Nashville, Tenn., aged 84 years.

EX-GOV. CURTIN sailed from New York, today, for Havre. He leaves his family in Philadelphia, and will be absent on a tour to Europe, for several months.

THE Legislature of Teneessee has passed the bill enfranchising the negroes of that State, and the Governor having approved the bill, it has now become a law.

THE destitution at the South, among whites and blacks, is said to be frightful. The Freedmen's Bureau is rendering all the aid in its power.

IT is rumored that John G. Whittier, the poet, is to be married in his old age to a widow of Philadelphia with whom he has been in love for thirty years.

IT is currently reported that Sydney Howard Gay, late managing editor of the *Tribune*, is engaged in gathering material for the life of Horace Greeley.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK, it is stated, will start from Fort Leavenworth on the 16th, on an expedition against the hostile Indians in Kansas and Nebraska, with a well equipped command.

THE gold claimed by the Richmond Banks, now in the Treasury, belonged originally to the General Government, and was captured, in the early part of the rebellion by the rebels while in the mint.

THE Fenians seem really to have projected an attempt on the arsenal in the city of Chester; but, as usual, the plan leaked out through informers, and the police and the inhabitants were on the alert, and the result was a miserable failure.

THE Hon. Philip Francis Thomas was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Md., on Wednesday last. He is a Copperhead and takes the place of Gov. Swann, resigned.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says that "tobacco continues to bring almost fabulous prices. Shipping tobacco that sold for seven and nine dollars a week ago now brings twelve to fifteen dollars. Other grades seil equally well."

THE Loyal League is rapidly spreading itself throughout the Southern States. In Georgia there are thirty thousand members enrolled, while Albama contains nearly one third that number. There is not a Southern State but contains hundreds of the League Lodges.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald* avers that the Democrats are confident of carrying Connecticut by three thousand and of beating Barnum by seven hundred. While this is not so clear, it is unquestionably true that the contest will be a close once. The Republicans expect to carry the State.

SURRATT is the pet of the Washington secessionists, especially the ladies. A great rivalry is carried on to gain admitance to his cell, while more than one whimpering damsel has been refused admittance to the murderers cell, who came ladened with precious gifts for the "persecuted Southerner."

THE United States Senate has passed a resolution that an equestrian statue of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott shall be erected at some place to be named by the Secretary of War. The artist designated for this work is Henry H. Brown, of Newburg, N. Y.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN once told a friend that the secret power as a public speaker is for the orator always to assume that his audience is wiser than he is, and therefore to say the most sensible thing he can; the people will not understand it. It is a great mistake that many men make when they think that the mass of the people are ignorant. The people generally know quite as much as those who profess to lead them.

MAJOR GEN. EDWARDS, successor of Gov. Allen as editor of the *Mexican Times*, reached New Orleans on Wednesday, and reports that the evacuation of Mexico by the French is a fixed fact. Of the army of occupation, which numbered 24,000 there remained but 6,000.

THE Memphis *Appeal* says: "It would be a gain to the country to substitute decent negroes for some drunken senators and bebauched representatives in Congress." Mr. Saulsbury will not relish this being hit in the house of his friends.

THE Chicago *Tribune* informs Doolittle, Dixon, Cowan and Norton that they can "save a little remnant of their former reputations by following the example of 'poor Jim Lane,' who made some reparation to his betrayed constituents by blowing out his brains."

A young lady in the New Orleans Museum who goes into the lion's den, put to much pomatum on her hair. The unctuous odor excited the lion's appetite, and when she stooped to let him jump over her, according to the programme, the sagacious beast bit of her waterfall.

DR. JAMES ROGERS, of Lancaster, recently deceased, has bequeathed $10,000 to the "Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Lancaster," the interest of which is to be expended in the improvement of the streets of that city under the direction of the Mayor. He has also made bequests to the several charitable institutions of that city.

THE National Democratic Committee met on Tuesday last, at the resdence of the Chairman, Hon. August Belmont, in New York city, and decided not to call a National Convention previous to the regular nominating one of next year. Measures were set on foot for a thorough organization of the party throughout the Union. Most of the Northern States were represented.

THE bill to incorporate the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad Company, which was defeated in the House of Delegates, at Annapolis, on the 9th March, by a vote of yeas 38, nays 21, was reconsidered, and on the 12th March it was passed by a vote of yeas 43, nays 18. The length of this proposed road is thirty three miles. It does not appear whether the bill has passed the Senate.

A meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, favorable to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, was held at the Union Hotel, on Monday evening, 11th instant. This, the first formal impeachment meeting we believe of citizens held in this country, was large and enthusiastic.

THE Revenue Law, as amended, allows the tax-payer $1000 instead of $600, as heretofore. The tax on leather is reduced to two and a half per cent. Tax on clothing is repealed: also the tax on castings for machinery. Cast-iron, hollow-ware, pottery, and many other articles are also. Other material changes have been made. The new law takes effect on the 1st of March (the present month.)

THE election in New Hampshire on Tuesday was a thorough Republican triumph. Gen. Harriman was re-elected Governor by at least three thousand majority, and all three of the Republican Congressmen are elected by majorities of about one thousand each. Both branches of the Legislature are also Republican by large majorities.

THE Idaho Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $30,000 to the support and maintenance of Roman Catholic schools in that Territory. The Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and all other denominations ought to demand similar legislation, and the law should be so framed that the tax shall be collected from the respective sects.

THE New York *Shipping List* says: Financial circles betray a feeling of nervousness, consequent upon the disposition of Congress to push the impeachment question to an issue. The contraction of five millions of greenback currency, too, as shown in the March statement of the public debt, has a tendency to render capitalists a little more cautious.

THE stage and mail from Fort Clarke, Texas, were captured by Indians on the 11th ult. The driver and passengers kept fifty assailants at bay until morning, when a reinforcement of Indians appeared and all the passengers were taken prisoners. Their fate is unknown.

THE Western papers bring us an account of a tremendous flood in the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, occasioning a loss of property amounting to four or five millions of dollars. Thousands of cattle have been drowned; hundreds of houses swept away; Shawneetown, Ill., was completely inundated, and in many places on the Ohio river was *thirty miles wide.*

THE following is the fifth paragraph of Gov. Brownlow's first general order to the State guard of Tennessee: "Captains or lieutenants, commanding companies or squads, will see, on all occasions, that no man's premises are trespassed upon: that no poultry or stock is taken or killed: that no fence rails are destroyed—no timber cut down and used without a fair compensation being paid; and that no grain or forage be taken without the consent of the owner, and then at the market value. These rules must be observed."

THE death of J. D. B. DeBow is denied by the following: "NEW ORLEANS, March 1—Editors *Picayune*: I see it stated in your issue of this morning that J. D. B. DeBow, editor of *De Bow's Review*, is dead. I think it my duty to contradict the statement. The editor is still living and full of statistical energy. His brother, Mr. Franklin De Bow, died in New York a few days ago. The brief obituary notice in the *Times* this morning is complimentary, but premature. R. G. BARNWELL, Associate Editor *De Bow's Review.*"

A CORRESPONDENT of the Hollidaysburg *Register* says that a man named Grove, living at the foot of Plane No. 10 has been proven the heir to $8,500,000 of the $76,000,000 recently left by a deceased relative, in Holland, has been well established: and it will not be long until we see a man, who, through his whole life, has been struggling with poverty, in his efforts to maintain the comfort and respectability of his family, rolling in wealth, luxury, honor and power.

SAYS a Paris letter: Rev. John S. C. Abbott, author of a life of a Napoleon the first; of the Presidents of the United States, &c., is now here collecting material for a history of Napoleon III., and had the pleasure the other day of a long interview with His Majesty on the subject. He was treated with great kindness by the Emperor, who thanked him warmly for what he had done for the Bonaparte family, and in advance for what he was going to do.

THE London *Athenæum* says: "There is an imposing roll of American authors who have been thoroughly adopted as captains of thought by the intellectual rank and file of this country. Longfellow is not less popular in London than Tennyson in New York or Boston: Cooper is read in Old, almost as widely as Walter Scott in New England: the novels of Washington Irving are as much works of universal and permanent interest in the cities and villages of Great Britain as the tales or Charles Dickens are affairs of familiar conversation throughout the Union; Prescott Bancroft, and Holmes are names that glitter on the shelves of every well furnished library on this side of the Atlantic.

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE, a highly esteemed citizen of Westmoreland county, died the other morning at his residence, near West Newton, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. Gen. Markle, at one time occupied a prominent position in the political affairs of the State, and in 1844 was nominated by the Whig party for Governor, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Francis R. Shunk. He had a retentive memory, and his reminiscences of the early history of the State were a great source of pleasure to those who were intimate with him. The "whiskey insurgents" surrendered to the United States forces on his father's farm, and although a mere boy at the time, he retained a vivid recollection of the affair. In the war of 1812 he raised a militia company at his own expense, and served on the frontier.

A resolution was adopted by the U. S. Senate on Saturday appropriating one million of dollars for the relief of the destitute people of the South and Southwest of all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissionor of the Freedmen's Bureau in supplies of goods. During the discussion Mr. Trumbull said that General Howard had called on the Judiciary Committee and testified that unless something of the kind was done there would be actual starvation among the disloyal portion of the South.

THE defeat of the Connellsville bill in the House, of course occasions no surprise. The vote in its favor was larger than we had reason to expect, considering that it was only the people on one side and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the other. That the bill should have failed by only eleven votes, is encouraging. When the Bogus Free Railroad Bill comes to a vote in the House, we are encouraged to hope it will fail; for strong as was the Connelsville bill, the Free Principle is stronger still. Both parties are pledged to it.

A CURIOUS fact is detailed in a recent number of the *Guardian*, as follows: "It may be interesting to our University readers to know that Milton was not only a poet but a lexicographer, and that he made some contributions to the Latin Dictionary of Ainsworth. It appears that the compilers of the Cambridge Dictionary, published in 1693, made use of a M. S. collection in three large folios, made by 'Mr. John Milton,' out of all the best and purest Roman authors. Also the fourth edition of Dr. Adam Littleton's Latin Dictionary, published in 1703, has an acknowledgement on the title page of its indebtedness to the same MS. of Milton. These two dictionaries were the immediate precursors of that of Ainsworth, which is evidently based upon them, although much improved."

PETROLEUM V. NASBY—Mr. D. R. Locke—is one of the many present wonders of Washington. His presence on the floor of the House created as much excitement as that of a triumphant general. As he sat surrounded by visitors, and bored for his autograph, he suggested to every observer that one man's brain devoted to a good cause can work incredible results. Mr. Locke's genius has also proved that, while some destroy prejudice and vindicate truth by argument and invective, others are equally successful by employing the weapons of wit and satire. And it may be said that he has never yet made a blunder in any one of his letters. Each points the moral to some great idea, and adorns the tale of some great event.

THE suffering at Chattanooga and other places on the Tennessee River is appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city, many of the houses toppling over and others floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agents of the road protested, bu the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars. General Carlin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

THE tunnel has at last, says the Chicago *Post* of Tuesday, been completely filled with water, which is now being pumped out again, after which an inspection will be made. If no weaknesses in the masonry are developed, arrangements have been so made that the tunnel will be put in immediate communication with the old water works, the city supplied with the pure water so long expected. Preparations being nearly completed for laying the corner stone of the new water works, the Board of Public Works propose to set apart Monday for the celebration of that event. The time is well chosen, as it will complete a period of precisely three years from the time of lifting the first shovelful of dirt on the shore end of the new tunnel.

### The Military Bill in Virginia.

General Schofield, who has been assigned to duty in the First military district, composed of the State of Virginia, under the Sherman-Shellabarger act, has assumed command and issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Virginia, March 13, 1867.—General Orders No. 1.—I. In compliance with the order of the President the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First district, State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

II. All officers under the existing provisional government of the State of Virginia will continue to perform the duties of their respective offices, according to law, unless otherwise hereafter ordered in individual cases, until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified in accordance with the above named act of Congress.

III. It is desirable that the military power conferred by the before mentioned act be exercised only so far as may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which that power was conferred, and the undersigned appeals to the people of Virginia, and especially to magistrates and other civil officers, to render the necessity for the exercise of his power as slight as possible, by strict obedience to the laws, and by impartial administration of justice to all classes.

IV. The staff officers now on duty at headquarters department of the Potomac are assigned to corresponding duties at headquarters First district, State of Virginia.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.
Official:
S. T. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

### TERRIBLE RIOT AT CARLISLE!

### Fight Between Soldiers and Citizens One Citizen Killed and Four Wounded. Two Soldiers Shot—one of Them Mortally Injured.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 16, 1867.—Last evening two soldiers came into town. When near the Court House, they were attacked by A. Hammit and P. Gilmore. Neither party were hurt. The soldiers then left for the garrison. At 8 oclock about fifty soldiers came in town, armed with carbines, revolvers, sabres, and halted near the Court House and fired into a crowd of citizens who were standing near the point where the polls were located. The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers ran and the citizens pursued—the soldiers firing back, and when, on reaching the edge of the town, they took a position.

The guard came in from the post, and the firing was kept up. The guard having arrested some citizens and started for the garrison, meeting Hammil, who had a gun, was ordered by the guard to lay it down. On refusing he shot him. The ball struck left of the right nipple, and came out near the left shoulder blade. He died in three hours.

Mrs. Stuart, standing in the door at her home, was shot through the left foot; Thomas Zimmerman through the right fore arm, crushing bones; Jacob Small, through the centre of the right hand;—Hallibaugh, in the head, crushing the scalp—all citizens.

Two soldiers were wounded, one in the head and one in the leg—the former mortally.

For several nights soldiers have been in town creating much disturbance.

About four hundred are now at this post.

### The President on Reconstruction—He will faithfully Execute the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1867.

The Virginia Senate delegation who came on a reconstruction mission, returned home to-day. They visited the President, who, as reported by one of the delegation, said he was apprised of their mission and action. He understood his position. Whatever might have been his opinion regarding the reconstruction bill, it was now a law of the land, and he would faithfully execute it to the best of his ability. He thought the people of Virginia had better accept the terms proposed by Congress; it was, perhaps, the best they could get and they should adopt it.

## BY THE CABLE.

*A General Fenian Rising Feared.—Large Emigration to America.—French Evacuation of Mexico Complete.—Provisions of the Reform Bill.*

LONDON, March 16, evening.—A general rising of the Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland to-morrow, St. Patrick's Day. The Government, which is fully informed of the movement, it is believed will be able to suppress any insurrection before it assumes very formidable proportions.

The emigration to America from Cork for the past few weeks has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants have been recognized as being connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney.

PARIS, March 16.—The *Moniteur* to-day, in an official article, says that Marshal Bazaine and the last of the French troops left Mexico on the 10th of March.

LONDON, March 17.—The reform bill, which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government to-morrow, will give the right of suffrage to rate paying householder's, after two years' residence; to men paying one pound yearly taxes, or having thirty pounds in the Savings Bank, or fifty pounds in the funds, and to all members of the learned professions and graduates of Universities.—The bill also provides for a fifteen pound franchise in the counties.

## MEXICO.

### Letter From Gen. Alvarez.—Prospects of the Liberals Brightening.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A letter from Alvarez to Consul Godey, of this city, dated Carronoaren, February 18, says: Maximilian left the City of Mexico with Marquese and two thousand men, and must now be at Queretaro, where six to eight thousand traitors are assembled. Escobedo is marching with twelve thousand men in order to attack them. On the way he will incorporate with this army the forces of General Regules, Arsea, Autillon, and other officers, amounting to about 8,000 men. My opinion is that in one month more the so called empire will have terminated forever. I give you my best congratulations on such favorable news, and recommend that you give it to our friends.

Gen. Horan, the Imperialist commanding the City of Mexico, addressed propositions for arrangements to General Levoca, the Republican commanding Cerenaven, to surrender the city to the Liberal forces, the peaceable possession of Acapulco.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

COMMUTATION MONEY

TO BE

REFUNDED!

All persons who paid

Commutation Twice; or

went into the Army, or

put in a Substitute after

paying Commutation can

have it Refunded by applying at once to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEDFORD, March 1, 1867tf

PROPOSALS.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in the State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
HARRISBURG, February 27, 1867.
March 8, ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Franklin South, dec'd.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb22;6w MARY ANN SOUTH, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Henry Keyser, dec'd.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Keyser, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb23;6w WM. H. KEYSER, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.—An act has lately been passed by Congress refunding three hundred dollars to all men who paid commutation and were afterwards drafted, put in a substitute, or went into the service.

All claims left or sent to us will be promptly attended to.

J. B. CESSNA,
march1:3t Att'y and Claim Agent

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.
The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.
The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 11, 1866, are in our hands for collection.
DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume: allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
July 20, 1866:eow:1y

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

### SENATOR STUTZMAN'S VOTE AGAINST A FREE RAILROAD LAW.

We confess to the utmost surprise at the course of Senator Stutzman on the Free Railroad Law. A bill was reported by Senator Landon, chairman of the Committee on Railroads, which might with propriety be entitled, *a bill to prevent the making of railroads*. This report was manifestly made in the interest of the Pennsylvania Road—it was probably made at the special instance and request of that road. The provisions of that bill are utterly obnoxious to every true friend of an honest free railroad law;—*such a law as would facilitate and promote the construction of railroads, which is what the mass of the people* of the State desire, and to which both political parties and both candidates for Governor last Fall, were pledged.

That a man from Somerset county could be found so destitute of principle, and regardless of the wishes of the people of his district, as to vote against every amendment offered to this *humbug* bill, is a matter of astonishment; but when you add to this the fact, that Senator Stutzman was elected under *pledge* as a free railroad law man, and that he went on the stump in his own county, as the advocate of such a law, the meanness of his treason to the people of his district is made shockingly apparent.

The bill as reported, and as finally passed, provides, among other things:

That *ten thousand* dollars of stock for each mile of the proposed road must be subscribed, and ten per cent. of that amount must be paid in, *before a charter can issue.*

Also that the survey of the route must be begun within *thirty days thereafter*, and must be *entirely finished*, and a map thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth within *six months.*

Also that each stockholder shall be *individually liable* for the debts of the company.

Also that the charge for freight shall not exceed *two* cents per ton for each mile, (the Pennsylvania Road charges *four* cents per per ton mile.)

Also that at any time the Legislature may repeal the charter *without regard to the rights of stockholders.*

Amendments were offered by Senators Bigham, Lowry, and others, to strike out and change these objectionable features, which, as will readily be perceived, are such as that never a mile of road would be made under the law.

*And against these amendments, every one, Senator Stutzman voted.* What shall we say more! The facts speak louder than words, and make up a record such as many a man would not have against him for *all* the money the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad spend at Harrisburg in a whole winter.

### PARTURIUNT MONTES, NASCITUR RIDICULUS MUS.

Precisely what mountains it was, that, of old time, labored to such strange purpose, we don't now remember, if we ever knew; but the thing that has been, will be, and there is no new thing under the sun. Yet who would have thought that the virtuous looking Bald Hill, half way between Bedford and Mt. Dallas, over which we have all been traveling, was travailing under us, and was about to be delivered of a very small mouse! Such we are assured has been the fact.

The great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad—the President of which is so rich that he puts his name down for five millions of stock as freely as most men would spend a dime—after three years diligent work with two whole corps of engineers, has put under contract—what do you suppose?—*the approaches to the tunnel through Bald Hill.*

Incredible as it may seem, we are assured it is true; and farther that John Crawley has already gone down to cut away the timber, and that next week a man with a wheelbarrow will be put on, and that the work will be pushed with the vigor which has heretofore characterized, this great company.

We would like some member of the corps of engineers, if he can possibly take time from the arduous labor of superintending this herculean work, to solve this sum:—

If it took three years engineering to locate and put under contract the approaches to a tunnel six hundred and fifty feet long, when will the whole road be completed from Pittsburgh to Chambersburg?

As Col. McClure is a Director of this Road, we suggest that he have this sum ciphered, and the result published in the *Repository*. It is possible that Senator Landon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, might be induced, for a consideration, to devote his great mind to this question. The people hereabouts are exceedingly anxious to know whether it is their children or their grand children who are to see this road made.

### THE NOMINATION OF B. F. MEYERS AS COLLECTOR.

B. F. Meyers, editor and proprietor of the *Bedford Gazette*, has been nominated by the President to be Collector of revenue for the XVI Congressional district. Precisely what influence Mr. Meyers brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury—who sends in the names to the President, who sends them to the Senate for confirmation or rejection—we know not. It is said Judge Black and Edgar Cowan and Montgomery Blair—which last is the man who came here last Fall to speak for Meyers and Shannon—got the thing done. We hope this is so, and that Gen. Koontz had no hand in the business.

Of one thing we are sure, the confirmation of this man by the Senate would be exceedingly distasteful to the loyal people of this District, who are familiar with the course of the *Gazette* and its editor during the war.

As to any bargain with the appointing power at Washington, by which the confirmation of Meyers is yielded in order to get an Assessor, or other arrangement of the kind, we advise both Gen. Koontz and Gen. Cameron to steer clear. There is no more facile way to the demoralization of the Republican Party.

Mr. Bowles, who is acting Collector, is a competent officer, a good citizen; and moreover he is a Republican.

That *under any circumstances* the confirmation by a Republican Senate of a most unscrupulous partizan, and editor of a most unscrupulous partizan sheet, should be thought of, is very surprising. If a Democrat must be confirmed, let it be some reliable man who is not wholly and solely a partizan.

### LEGISLATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Stutzman in the Senate on ——, of last week read in place a bill to compel the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company to commence their road within six months.

As a representative of the people of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties, all interested in the early construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville or Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania rail road, the introduction of such a bill by him is entirely inexplicable. Mr. Stutzman must certainly know that under existing laws, the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road is obliged to begin work on or before the 5th of April, next. How the interests of his constituents or of the State are to be promoted by a still further postponement of the time for beginning work on this road, is more than we can understand. Some strange hallucination seems to have overtaken our aimable Senator, since his entrance upon his official duties at Harrisburg. We hope henceforth he will bear in mind that it is the building of this road at the earliest possible moment, and not the indefinite postponement of it, that is desired by his constituents.

### HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1867.

For years past there has been great diversity of opinion as to what constituted the legal weight of a bushel of corn, a bushel of oats, etc., and scarcely two persons agree on the subject, so that there seemed to be no figures governing the weight of the various kinds of grain, meal, fruit, &c. Hereafter there will be less difficulty experienced among farmers and the public in general, when selling or buying any of the articles named below. I commend to your readers a careful perusal of the following standard weights just fixed by the Legislature, and advise each and every one to preserve the same for future reference. It will be convenient when most needed. Here are the figures, per bushel: Wheat, 60 pounds; rye, 56; shelled corn 56; cob corn, 70; corn meal, 40; coarse salt, 70; ground salt, 62; fine salt, 47; barley, 47; oats, 32; buckwheat, 50; clover seed, 64; timothy seed, 45; turnips, 55; onions, 46; peas, 54; malt, 38; unslacked lime, 80; anthracite coal, 80; bituminous coal, 76; coke, 40; potatoes, 56; sweet potatoes, 54; flax seed, 56; bran, 20; beans, 56; dried apples, 25 dried peaches, 38.

Phonographic reporters can hereafter be appointed for the several courts of common pleas, should a bill passed by the Senate become a law. This, bill, or one of a similar character, should have been enacted into a law long ere this. There is much important evidence taken before courts that cannot be preserved in any other way, and the value of a short hand reporter can only be learned by a trial of the new measure.

The Senate has passed a supplement to an act granting the courts power to appoint road viewers, &c., which extends the powers of said courts to vacate public and private roads, streets and alleys, in any unincorporated village, to all public and private roads, streets and alleys, in any *plan of lots* now or which may be hereafter, laid out in the Commonwealth.

An act relating to dower has also been passed by the Senate, providing that in case any person has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow and last will and testament, and such widow has elected, or shall elect, not to take under the will, but claims dower at common law, and the same has not yet been fixed, it shall be lawful for the orphans' court of the county in which the land subject to such dower is situated, on petition of the widow and persons interested, to appoint seven men to appraise such real estate with its improvements; or to award an inquest to be held by the Sheriff, and ascertain the value of the land or such portions thereof as may be asked to be appraised. After such appraisement has been had and confirmed by the orphans' court, the said lands shall be charged with and subject to the yearly interest accruing on the one-third of the valuation moneys, which shall be paid to the widow annually during her life, by the owner or occupier of the said land. The interest accruing as aforesaid may be recovered in the same manner as the interest of the widows of intestates when the land has been appraised and accepted by the heirs under the intestate laws is recoverable.

The question of granting the Governor power to commute the death punishment in certain cases, has become one of great importance, owing to the fact that there are in some of our prisons individuals long since convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, but whose time of execution has never been fixed by the executives. In order that such persons may be relieved of the suspense that has so long rendered them miserable, the Senate has passed an act providing that in cases of convictions of, and sentence for murder in the first degree, the Governor may upon the petition of the convicted, grant to such convict a pardon, upon such condition, with such restrictions, and with such limitations, as he deems proper; and he may issue his warrant to all proper officers to carry such pardon into effect—*provided*, That in all cases in which the sentence of death shall *hereafter* be pronounced, no conditional pardon shall be granted, unless a majority of the judges of the court before whom the convict hath been tried (one of whom shall be a presiding judge) shall advise or recommend such pardon. The act confers no right to expartiate any convict.

An act to regulate the carriage of baggage by railroads has been passed by the Senate. It allows each passenger one hundred pounds of baggage, not over $300 in value, for which the company shall be responsible if said baggage is placed in the baggage car, but the company is not liable for *any article* taken into a car in which the passenger is riding.

A change in the general fee bill is about being made. Under the old law, county officers, whose income was over \$1,500, were required to pay into the State Treasury fifty per cent. of the surplus. The present bill, as it passed the House, requires such officers to pay to the State Treasurer fifty per cent. on all surplus over \$2,000, after deducting clerk hire and office rent. The Senate will doubtless pass the bill before this letter is put in print, and become a law by the early approval of the Governor. The main feature of the act is to fix in detail the fees at a ratio of twenty-five per cent. advance in accordance with the advance granted by the Legislature during the late war.

The House has passed finally an act in relation to the fees of notaries public in Bedford, Fulton and Somerset counties.

Mr. Stutzman presented in the Senate a remonstrance of 101 citizens of Bedford county, against the passage of a law prohibiting fishing with nets, especially with dip-nets, in the waters of the Juniata.

Also, a remonstrance of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Berlin, Somerset county, against submitting the Sunday car question, so far as the city of Philadelphia is concerned, to the popular vote.

The Senate and House have passed finally an act fixing the place of holding elections in Harrison township, Bedford county, at the house of Jonathan Feichtner.

The Senate passed finally a bill to regulate the fees of the directors of the poor and house of employment in the County of Bedford.

The act to prevent the desruction of bass in Evitt's creek and tributaries, and the Raystown branch of the Juniata and tributaries in Bedford county, has been laid over for the present, by the Senate.

The bill to attach certain lands and tenements in Napier township, Bedford county, and the persons residing thereon, to Schellsburg borough, for school purposes, has been passed finally by the Senate.

Mr. Stutzman read in place, in the Senate, an act to extend the time of the payment of the enrollment tax on an act to incorporate the Keystone coal and manufacturing company of Somerset county.

Mr. Richards presented in the House, petitions from citizens of Fulton county, in favor a free railroad law.

Mr. Weller has read in place a bill relating to the Somerset school district.

Senate Committee on the Judiciary Local has reported favorably, as committed, the bill to extend the provisions of an act regulating the fees of district attorney in the county of Bedford, in the court of quarter sessions, approved April 11, 1866.

Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference is in session here. It is the largest Conference in the United States, having upwards of three hundred preachers on its rolls.

Nothing unusual has occurred at the Capital since the date of my last.

TOBY.

### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

SECRETARY SEWARD has lately insured his life for one hundred thousand dollars.

THE Union party of Maryland has taken ground in favor of universal negro suffrage in that State.

COL. WM. B. SIPES recently appointed postmaster at Philadelphia, has been rejected by the Senate.

AT present the New World beats the Old in telegraph lines, having 90,000 miles of line against 60,000 in Europe and 3,000 in India.

BISHOP SOULE, senior bishop of the Methodist church in the United States, died Wednesday in Nashville, Tenn., aged 84 years.

EX-GOV. CURTIN sailed from New York, to-day, for Havre. He leaves his family in Philadelphia, and will be absent on a tour to Europe, for several months.

THE Legislature of Teneessee has passed the bill enfranchising the negroes of that State, and the Governor having approved the bill, it has now become a law.

THE destitution at the South, among whites and blacks, is said to be frightful. The Freedmen's Bureau is rendering all the aid in its power.

IT is rumored that John G. Whittier, the poet, is to be married in his old age to a widow of Philadelphia with whom he has been in love for thirty years.

IT is currently reported that Sydney Howard Gay, late managing editor of the *Tribune*, is engaged in gathering material for the life of Horace Greeley.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK, it is stated, will start from Fort Leavenworth on the 16th, on an expedition against the hostile Indians in Kansas and Nebraska, with a well equipped command.

THE gold claimed by the Richmond Banks, now in the Treasury, belonged originally to the General Government, and was captured, in the early part of the rebellion by the rebels while in the mint.

THE Fenians seem really to have projected an attempt on the arsenal in the city of Chester; but, as usual, the plan leaked out through informers, and the police and the inhabitants were on the alert, and the result was a miserable failure.

THE Hon. Philip Francis Thomas was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Md., on Wednesday last. He is a Copperhead and takes the place of Gov. Swann, resigned.

THE Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says that "tobacco continues to bring almost fabulous prices. Shipping tobacco that sold for seven and nine dollars a week ago now brings twelve to fifteen dollars. Other grades sell equally well."

THE Loyal League is rapidly spreading itself throughout the Southern States. In Georgia there are thirty thousand members enrolled, while Albama contains nearly one third that number. There is not a Southern State but contains hundreds of the League Lodges.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald* avers that the Democrats are confident of carrying Connecticut by three thousand and of beating Barnum by seven hundred. While this is not so clear, it is unquestionably true that the contest will be a close once. The Republicans expect to carry the State.

SURRATT is the pet of the Washington secessionists, especially the ladies. A great rivalry is carried on to gain admitance to his cell, while more than one whimpering damsel has been refused admittance to the murderers cell, who came ladened with precious gifts for the "persecuted Southerner."

THE United States Senate has passed a resolution that at equestrian statue of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott shall be erected at some place to be named by the Secretary of War. The artist designated for this work is Henry H. Brown, of Newburg, N. Y.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN once told a friend that the secret power as a public speaker is for the orator always to assume that his audience is wiser than he is, and therefore to say the most sensible thing he can; the people will not understand it. It is a great mistake that many men make when they think that the mass of the people are ignorant. The people generally know quite as much as those who profess to lead them.

MAJOR GEN. EDWARDS, successor of Gov. Allen as editor of the *Mexican Times*, reached New Orleans on Wednesday, and reports that the evacuation of Mexico by the French is a fixed fact. Of the army of occupation, which numbered 24,000 there remained but 6,000.

THE Memphis *Appeal* says: "It would be a gain to the country to substitute decent negroes for some drunken senators and debauched representatives in Congress." Mr. Saulsbury will not relish this being hit in the house of his friends.

THE Chicago *Tribune* informs Doolittle, Dixon, Cowan and Norton that they can "save a little remnant of their former reputations by following the example of 'poor Jim Lane,' who made some reparation to his betrayed constituents by blowing out his brains."

A young lady in the New Orleans Museum who goes into the lion's den, put to much pomatum on her hair. The unctuous odor excited the lion's appetite, and when she stooped to let him jump over her, according to the programme, the sagacious beast bit of her waterfall.

DR. JAMES ROGERS, of Lancaster, recently deceased, has bequeathed \$10,000 to the "Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Lancaster," the interest of which is to be expended in the improvement of the streets of that city under the direction of the Mayor. He has also made bequests to the several charitable institutions of that city.

THE National Democratic Committee met on Tuesday last, at the residence of the Chairman, Hon. August Belmont, in New York city, and decided not to call a National Convention previous to the regular nominating one of next year. Measures were set on foot for a thorough organization of the party throughout the Union. Most of the Northern States were represented.

THE bill to incorporate the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad Company, which was defeated in the House of Delegates, at Annapolis, on the 9th March, by a vote of yeas 38, nays 21, was reconsidered, and on the 12th March it was passed by a vote of yeas 48, nays 18. The length of this proposed road is thirty three miles. It does not appear whether the bill has passed the Senate.

A meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, favorable to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, was held at the Union Hotel, on Monday evening, 11th instant. This, the first formal impeachment meeting we believe of citizens held in this country, was large and enthusiastic.

THE Revenue Law, as amended, allows the tax-payer \$1000 instead of \$600, as heretofore. The tax on leather is reduced to two and a half per cent. Tax on clothing is repealed; also the tax on castings for machinery. Cast-iron, hollow-ware, pottery, and many other articles are also. Other material changes have been made. The new law takes effect on the 1st of March (the present month.)

THE election in New Hampshire on Tuesday was a thorough Republican triumph. Gen. Harriman was re-elected Governor by at least three thousand majority, and all three of the Republican Congressmen are elected by majorities of about one thousand each. Both branches of the Legislature are also Republican by large majorities.

THE Idaho Legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$38,000 to the support and maintenance of Roman Catholic schools in that Territory. The Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and all other denominations ought to demand similar legislation, and the law should be so framed that the tax shall be collected from the respective sects.

THE New York *Shipping List* says: Financial circles betray a feeling of nervousness, consequent upon the disposition of Congress to push the impeachment question to an issue. The contraction of five millions of greenback currency, too, as shown in the March statement of the public debt, has a tendency to render capitalists a little more cautious.

THE stage and mail from Fort Clarke, Texas, were captured by Indians on the 11th ult. The driver and passengers kept fifty assailants at bay until morning, when a reinforcement of Indians appeared and all the passengers were taken prisoners. Their fate is unknown.

THE Western papers bring us an account of a tremendous flood in the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, occasioning a loss of property amounting to four or five millions of dollars. Thousands of cattle have been drowned; hundreds

[redacted]

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sent of the owner, and then at
value. These rules must be observ

THE death of J. D. B. DeBow is
the following: "NEW ORLEANS, Ma
Editors *Picayune*: I see it stated in
sue of this morning that J. D. B. D
editor of *De Bow's Review*, is dead. I
it my duty to contradict the statement.
editor is still living and full of statistical e
ergy. His brother, Mr. Franklin De Bow

died in New York a few days ago. The brief obituary notice in the *Times* this morning is complimentary, but premature. R. G. BARNWELL, Associate Editor *De Bow's Review*."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Hollidaysburg *Register* says that a man named Grove, living at the foot of Plane No. 10 has been proven the heir to \$8,500,000 of the \$76,000,000 recently left by a deceased relative, in Holland, has been well established; and it will not be long until we see a man, who, through his whole life, has been struggling with poverty, in his efforts to maintain the comfort and respectability of his family, rolling in wealth, luxury, honor and power.

SAYS a Paris letter: Rev. John S. C. Abbott, author of a life of a Napoleon the first; of the Presidents of the United States, &c., is now here collecting material for a history of Napoleon III., and had the pleasure the other day of a long interview with His Majesty on the subject. He was treated with great kindness by the Emperor, who thanked him warmly for what he had done for the Bonaparte family, and in advance for what he was going to do.

THE London *Athenæum* says: "There is an imposing roll of American authors who have been thoroughly adopted as captains of thought by the intellectual rank and file of this country. Longfellow is not less popular in London than Tennyson in New York or Boston; Cooper is read in Old, almost as widely as Walter Scott in New England; the novels of Washington Irving are as much works of universal and permanent interest in the cities and villages of Great Britain as the tales or Charles Dickens are affairs of familiar conversation throughout the Union; Prescott Bancroft, and Holmes are names that glitter on the shelves of every well furnished library on this side of the Atlantic.

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE, a highly esteemed citizen of Westmoreland county, died the other morning at his residence, near West Newton, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. Gen. Markle, at one time occupied a prominent position in the political affairs of the State, and in 1844 was nominated by the Whig party for Governor, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Francis R. Shunk. He had a retentive memory, and his reminiscences of the early history of the State were a great source of pleasure to those who were intimate with him. The "whiskey insurgents" surrendered to the United States forces on his father's farm, and although a mere boy at the time, he retained a vivid recollection of the affair. In the war of 1812 he raised a militia company at his own expense, and served on the frontier.

A resolution was adopted by the U. S. Senate on Saturday appropriating one million of dollars for the relief of the destitute people of the South and Southwest of all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissionor of the Freedmen's Bureau in supplies of goods. During the discussion Mr. Trumbull said that General Howard had called on the Judiciary Committee and testified that unless something of the kind was done there would be actual starvation among the disloyal portion of the South.

THE defeat of the Connellsville bill in the House, of course occasions no surprise. The vote in its favor was larger than we had reason to expect, considering that it was only the people on one side and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the other. That the bill should have failed by only eleven votes, is encouraging. When the Bogus Free Railroad Bill comes to a vote in the House, we are encouraged to hope it will fail; for strong as was the Connelsville bill, the Free Principle is stronger still. Both parties are pledged to it.

A CURIOUS fact is detailed in a recent number of the *Guardian*, as follows: "It may be interesting to our University readers to know that Milton was not only a poet but a lexicographer, and that he made some contributions to the Latin Dictionary of Ainsworth. It appears that the compilers of the Cambridge Dictionary, published in 1693, made use of a M. S. collection in three large folios, made by 'Mr. John Milton,' out of all the best and purest Roman authors. Also the fourth edition of Dr. Adam Littleton's Latin Dictionary, published in 1703, has an acknowledgement on the title page of its indebtedness to the same MS. of Milton. These two dictionaries were the immediate precursors of that of Ainsworth, which is evidently based upon them, although much improved."

PETROLEUM V. NASBY—Mr. D. R. Locke—is one of the many present wonders of Washington. His presence on the floor of the House created as much excitement as that of a triumphant general. As he sat surrounded by visitors, and bored for his autograph, he suggested to every observer that one man's brain devoted to a good cause can work incredible results. Mr. Locke's genius has also proved that, while some destroy prejudice and vindicate truth by argument and invective, others are equally successful by employing the weapons of wit and satire. And it may be said that he has never yet made a blunder in any one of his letters. Each points the moral to some great idea, and adorns the tale of some great event.

THE suffering at Chattanooga and other places on the Tennessee River is appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city, many of the houses toppling over and others floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agents of the road protested, bu the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars. General Carlin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

THE tunnel has at last, says the Chicago *Post* of Tuesday, been completely filled with water, which is now being pumped out again, after which an inspection will be made. If no weaknesses in the masonry are developed, arrangements have been so made that the tunnel will be put in immediate communication with the old water works, the city supplied with the pure water so long expected. Preparations being nearly completed for laying the corner stone of the new water works, the Board of Public Works propose to set apart Monday for the celebration of that event. The time is well chosen, as it will complete a period of precisely three years from the time of lifting the first shovelful of dirt on the shore end of the new tunnel.

### The Military Bill in Virginia.

General Schofield, who has been assigned to duty in the First military district, composed of the State of Virginia, under the Sherman-Shellabarger act, has assumed command and issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Virginia, March 13, 1867.—General Orders No. 1.—I. In compliance with the order of the President the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First district, State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

II. All officers under the existing provisional government of the State of Virginia will continue to perform the duties of their respective offices, according to law, unless otherwise hereafter ordered in individual
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Adjutant General.

### TERRIBLE RIOT AT CARLISLE!

### Fight Between Soldiers and Citizens One Citizen Killed and Four Wounded. Two Soldiers Shot—one of Them Mortally Injured.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 16, 1867.—Last evening two soldiers came into town. When near the Court House, they were attacked by A. Hammit and P. Gilmore. Neither party were hurt. The soldiers then left for the garrison. At 8 oclock about fifty soldiers came in town, armed with carbines, revolvers, sabres, and halted near the Court House and fired into a crowd of citizens who were standing near the point where the polls were located. The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers ran and the citizens pursued—the soldiers firing back, and when, on reaching the edge of the town, they took a position.

The guard came in from the post, and the firing was kept up. The guard having arrested some citizens and started for the garrison, meeting Hammil, who had a gun, was ordered by the guard to lay it down. On refusing he shot him. The ball struck left of the right nipple, and came out near the left shoulder blade. He died in three hours.

Mrs. Stuart, standing in the door at her home, was shot through the left foot; Thomas Zimmerman through the right fore arm, crushing bones; Jacob Small, through the centre of the right hand;—Hallibaugh, in the head, crushing the scalp—all citizens.

Two soldiers were wounded, one in the head and one in the leg—the former mortally.

For several nights soldiers have been in town creating much disturbance.

About four hundred are now at this post.

### The President on Reconstruction—He will faithfully Execute the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1867.

The Virginia Senate delegation who came on a reconstruction mission, returned home to-day. They visited the President, who, as reported by one of the delegation, said he was apprised of their mission and action. He understood his position. Whatever might have been his opinion regarding the reconstruction bill, it was now a law of the land, and he would faithfully execute it to the best of his ability. He thought the people of Virginia had better accept the terms proposed by Congress; it was, perhaps, the best they could get and they should adopt it.

### BY THE CABLE.

*A General Fenian Rising Feared.—Large Emigration to America.—French Evacuation of Mexico Complete.—Provisions of the Reform Bill.*

LONDON, March 16, evening.—A general rising of the Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland to-morrow, St. Patrick's Day. The Government, which is fully informed of the movement, it is believed will be able to suppress any insurrection before it assumes very formidable proportions.

The emigration to America from Cork for the past few weeks has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants have been recognized as being connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney.

PARIS, March 16.—The *Moniteur* to-day, in an official article, says that Marshal Bazaine and the last of the French troops left Mexico on the 10th of March.

LONDON, March 17.—The reform bill, which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government to-morrow, will give the right of suffrage to rate paying householder's, after two years' residence; to men paying one pound yearly taxes, or having thirty pounds in the Savings Bank, or fifty pounds in the funds, and to all members of the learned professions and graduates of Universities. The bill also provides for a fifteen pound franchise in the counties.

### MEXICO.

### Letter From Gen. Alvarez.—Prospects of the Liberals Brightening.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A letter from Alvarez to Consul Godey, of this city, dated Carronoaren, February 18, says: Maximilian left the City of Mexico with Marquese and two thousand men, and must now be at Queretaro, where six to eight thousand traitors are assembled. Escobedo is marching with twelve thousand men in order to attack them. On the way he will incorporate with this army the forces of General Regules, Arsea, Autillon, and other officers, amounting to about 8,000 men. My opinion is that in one month more the so-called empire will have terminated forever. I give you my best congratulations on such favorable news, and recommend that you give it to our friends.

Gen. Horan, the Imperialist commanding the City of Mexico, addressed propositions for arrangements to General Levoca, the Republican commanding Cerenaven, to surrender the city to the Liberal forces, the peaceable possession of Acapulco.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

COMMUTATION MONEY

TO BE

REFUNDED!

All persons who paid

Commutation Twice; or

went into the Army, or

put in a Substitute after

paying Commutation can

have it Refunded by applying at once to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

BEDFORD, March 1, 1867:tf

PROPOSALS.

**Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip FOR SALE.**

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in the State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1867.
March 8, ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Franklin South, dec'd.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb22:6w MARY ANN SOUTH, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Henry Keyser, dec'd.*

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Henry Keyser, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb23:6w WM. H. KEYSER, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.—An act has lately been passed by Congress refunding three hundred dollars to all men who paid commutation and were afterwards drafted, put in a substitute, or went into the service.

All claims left or sent to us will be promptly attended to.

J. B. CESSNA,
march1:3t Att'y and Claim Agent

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY.

The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by all dealers.

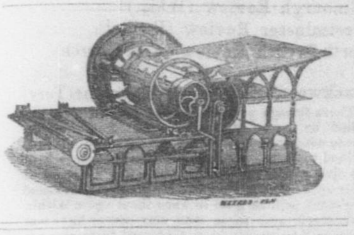
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866-eow-ly

# Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867

☞ Our friends in the Cove are anxious that we should publish the opinion of Judge Taylor in the case of Madara & Spang vs. Eversole. We have been just as anxious to publish it, as they are to see it, but unfortunately for both them and us, Judge Taylor has not filed an opinion in the case up to this date. As soon as he does so, we will publish it.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—The following officers were elected in the respective districts on last Friday:

BEDFORD BOROUGH.—Chief Burgess: O. E. Shannon.

Assistant Burgess: Philip Huzzard.

Town Council: Hiram Lentz, J. M. Shoemaker, T. R. Gettys (2 years).

High Constable: Samuel Waters.

Auditor: H. F. Irvine.

Judge of Election: Samuel S. Diehl.

Inspectors of Election: Henry Reimund, and Thomas Farber.

Constable: William Gephart.

School Directors: H. Nicodemus and John Cessna.

Assessor: Josiah M. Gephatr.

Assistant Assessors: N. J. Lyons and B. R. Middleton.

Town Clerk: J. Reed Yeager.

Supervisors: John Miller and Alloways Leonard.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.—Judge of Election: David Points.

Inspectors: Owen McGirr and Josiah Hyssong.

Constable: Absalom Reighard.

Assessor: Jacob Hershberger.

Assistant Assessors: John Amos and Wm. S. Flack.

Supervisors: Willliam O. Leary and J. H. Moorehead.

School Directors: Hugh Moore and J. G. Dively.

Auditor: Daniel Walter.

Township Clerk: Abm. Reighard.

BLOODY RUN.—High Constable: Philip Bottomfield.

Chief Burgess: Andrew Geinger.

Assistant Burgess: S. P. Lewis.

Councilman: J. C. Black.

Constable: William Whisel.

School Directors: Frederick Felton, J. A. Mann and Daniel Ott (1 year).

Judge of Election: Jacob Ebbert.

Inspectors: J. M. Bender and Alex. Tate.

Assessor: J. M. Barndollar.

Assistant Assessors: John Gogley and Jerry Baughman.

Supervisors: Michael Ott and Jacob Wagner.

Auditor: Theodore Blake.

Town Clerk: E. C. Hoffmire.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—Justice of the Peace: James Cessna.

Constable: J. B. Anderson.

Assessor: William Mayson.

Assistant Assessors: Samuel Whip and John J. Wertz.

Judge of Election: George Whip.

Inspectors: Levi Hardman and Marion Zembower.

Supervisors: William Wertz and Samuel Clitz.

School Directors: D. R. Anderson, John W. Wertz and William H. Rose.

Auditors: Robert Deremer and John Blair.

Township Clerk: H. Defibaugh.

HARRISON.—Constable: H. E. May.

Judge of Election: G. May.

Inspectors: Joseph Kring and Henry Hildebrant.

Assessor: H. B. Wertz.

Assistant Assessors: William J. Kerr and J. F. Miller.

School Directors: David Miller, M. C. Miller, George Kerr and Samuel Carpenter.

Supervisors: Andrew Turner and Joseph Fisher.

Auditor: Emanuel Hyde.

Township Clerk: Joseph Cessna.

HOPEWELL.—Judge of Election: William Young.

Inspectors: George G. Gibson and Henry S. Fluck.

Supervisors: Joseph Gates and Jacob Hann.

Constable: John Gates.

Assessor: John Gates.

Assistant Assessors: Alexander Davis and Thomas N. Young.

School Directors: Thomas N. Young and Christian Batzel.

Justice of the Peace: James Piper.

Auditor: Christian Spiece.

Fence Inspector: Obidiah Hays.

NAPIER.—Judge of Election: Sylvester Souser.

Inspectors: Josiah Adams and John Border.

Constable: Martin Mowry.

Assessor: Cornelius Whetstone.

Assistant Assessors: William Crisman and James Sill.

Supervisors: Levi Otto and Hugh E. Kinton.

School Directors: Robert M. Taylor and Jacob Koontz.

Auditor: James Naugle.

Township Clerk: Solomon Egolf.

LIBERTY.—Justice of the Peace: John A. White.

Constable: Jacob Kensinger.

Assessor: Jacob Kensinger.

Assistant Assessors: Daniel Stoler and Samuel F. Shoup.

Judge of Election: John O. Neary.

Inspectors: Isaac Elder and Amos Bridenstine.

School Directors: Jacob Stoler and Jacob Rhodes.

Supervisors: Henry Kensinger and Isaac Elder.

Auditor: George Rhodes.

LONDONDERRY.—Judge of Election: Claius McDaniel.

Inspectors: Jacob Thorp and Daniel S. Evans.

Constable: John Burket.

Assessor: James Mattingly.

Assistant Assessors: Cornelius Devore and Josiah Miller.

Supervisors: Henry Miller and William Hile.

School Directors: John Dunlap and William Kellerman.

Auditor: James C. Devore.

Township Clerk: James C. Devore.

MONROE.—Constable: Alvah R. Williams.

Judge of Election: Philip Felton.

Assessor: C. C. Garlick.

Inspectors: E. Shearer and John Tewell.

Supervisors: William D. Bequeath and Henry Grubb.

Assistant Assessors: J. A. Schaffer and Lewis Koontz.

School Directors: B. B. Steckman, Daniel Miller and E. W. Ash.

Auditors: Daniel Fletcher and Gideon Williams.

PROVIDENCE WEST.—Constable: Joseph Weaverling.

Judge of Election: Philip V. Haller.

Inspectors: John P. Weaverling and Philip Chamberlain.

Supervisors: Andrew Humler and Christian Carn.

School Directors: Philip Weaverling and Ezekiel Cook.

Assessor: John S. Morris.

Assistant Assessors: Asa Williams and Wesley Ashcom.

Auditor: Wilson McDaniel.

PROVIDENCE EAST.—Justices of the Peace: Samuel Staily and John W. Sams.

Constable: Jacob Chamberlain.

Judge of Election: George Mcgraw.

Inspectors: William Stoutanour and Samuel S. Foor.

Asseassor: Harrison Brison.

Assistant Assessors: Christian Felton and David Ritchey.

Supervisors: William Gracey and Adam Mellott.

School Directors: Jacob Felton and William Shaffer.

Auditor: Adam K. Bottomfield.

SAXTON BOROUGH.—Chief Burgess: C. S. Faxon.

Assistant Burgess: T. P. Fockler.

Councilmen: Michael Gundaker, William Faltz, S. A. Alexander and John Fulton.

School Directors: C. W. Moore, E. A. Fockler, M. S. Barney, Isaiah Paxson and M. H. Gundaker.

Judge of Election: C. W. Moore.

Inspectors: Isaiah Paxson and John Harris.

Assessor: E. A. Fockler.

Assistant Assessor: C. S. Faxon.

Constable: George Boyce.

Auditor: E. Eichelberger.

JUNIATA.—Constable: Michael Curley.

Assessor: Casper Stroup.

Assistant Assessor: John Curley, Sr. and Stephen McCreary.

Supervisors: A. Warner and Edward Byme.

Judge of Election: William Frazier.

School Directors: P. F. Lehman and H. G. Guyer.

Inspectors: Andrew Diehl and Joseph Ling.

Auditor: Michael Hillegas.

Township Clerk: John Kegg.

SCHELLSBURG BOROUGH.—Judge of Election: George Slack.

Inspectors: William J. Rock and James Gollipher.

Justice of the Peace: A. J Snively.

Constable: Abel W. Smith.

Assessor: William C. Snively.

Assistant Assessors: Isaiah Conley and Daniel Horn.

Chief Burgess: John S. Schell.

High Constable: Benjamin F. Tucker.

School Directors: Samuel G. Statler, John E. Colvin and Benjamin F. Williams (3 yrs).

Town Council: Edmund F. Garlinger and John J. Luckens.

Auditor: John P. Smith.

Town Clerk: Abraham Long.

Supervisors: George Beneagh and David Miller.

SNAKE SPRING.—Judge of Election: Michael Smouse.

Inspectors: Thomas Mullinix and John Swartz.

Constables: George Shearer and B. F Jamison.

School Directors: William Grissinger, David Jamison and Wm. Lysinger.

Assessor: John Koons.

Assistant Assessors: Solomon Reighard and Aaron Whetstone.

Supervisors: Abraham Koons and William Harkleroad.

Auditor: George Koons.

ST. CLAIR.—Justice of the Peace: Anthony Zimmers.

Judge of Election: J. H. Bowser.

Inspectors: Jacob Aldstadt and Thomas McCoy.

Constable: A. J. Cressman.

Assessor: Thomas Allison.

Assistant Assessors: Joseph Griffith and Thomas Jones.

School Directors: A. M. Horn and Simon Hamaker.

Supervisors: Henry Claycomb and Isaac Cuppet.

Auditor: Harry B. Mock.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Constable: Hugh Wilson.

Judge of Election: Hezekiah Barkman.

Inspectors: James Elder and Thomas Donahoe.

Assessor: Archibald Perdew.

Assistant Assessors: Patrick Donahoe and Jeremiah Robinett.

School Directors: John Casteel, Wesley Perdew, Jacob Keefer, Israel M. Bennett and Wesley Bennett.

Auditor: Elijah Shipley.

Supervisors: Joseph Bowman and Henry Bennett.

BROAD TOP.—Justice of the Peace: David M. Jones.

Judge of Election: William Rodgers.

Inspectors: Richard Langdon and Wm. Foster.

Assessor: A. H. Anderson.

Assistant Assessors: Jonathan Barnett and David Ritchey.

Supervisors: William Foster and James Heniser.

Constable: Thomas B. Cromwell.

School Directors: Aaron Foster and Wm. Spangler.

Auditor: Aaron Foster.

Township Clerk: David Young.

COALDALE BOROUGH.—Justice of the Peace: John Green.

Constable: John Paul.

High Constable: Timothy Green.

Chief Burgess: J. M. Lehman.

Assistant Burgess: J. M. Barnett.

Councilmen: John Green, W. R. Green, J. A. J. Pearson, Alfred Evans and Matthew Powell.

Assessor: G. W. Figard.

Assistant Assessors: Alfred Evans and A. W. Swope.

Judge of Election: G. W. Figard.

Inspectors: J. M. Barnett and G. W. Evans.

Supervisor: John Green.

School Directors: J. M. Lehman, John Green and James Green.

Auditor: A. W. Swope.

UNION.—Constable: Jeremiah Clark.

Supervisors: Jas. B. Corle and Wm. Carn.

Assessor: William Wertz.

Assistant Assessors: Moses Gochenour and M. Mock.

Judge of Elections: George H. Ickes.

Inspectors: C. M. Carn and Moses Crisman.

School Directors: Wm. J. Palmer and George Points.

Auditor: Samuel A. Mock.

Township Clerk: M. A. Walter.

WOODBERRY MIDDLE.—Justice of the Peace: Charles Zook.

Constable: Josiah Barkley.

Judge of Election: Jeremiah Mentz.

Inspectors: Jonathan Sutton and Daniel Barley.

School Directors: Frank Holsinger, David Haffly and Elias Holsinger.

Supervisors: Jacob Carper and John McFarland.

Assessor: Fredrick Hauff.

Assistant Assessors: David Bridenthall and Jos. Long.

Auditor: D. S. K. Brumbaugh.

WOODBERRY SOUTH.—Justice of the Peace: Robert Ralston.

Constable: William Detwiler.

Judge of the Election: Jno. P. Williams.

Inspectors: J. T. Ketring and Jno. McDonald.

Assessor: John S. Brumbaugh.

Assistant Assessors: D. S. Replogle and Samuel Nicodemus.

Supervisors: Samuel Werking and John Ditmer.

School Director: John R. Jordan.

Auditor: Adam Hademan and William Delaney.

Township Clerk: Geo. W. Oster.

## MARRIED

On the 14th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, Bloody Run, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. MICHAEL GILLIAM and Miss ELIZABETH KENNARD, both of Monroe township.

---

THE LIGHTNING LAMP.—*The Greatest Wonder of the Age.*—This lamp was patented by Dr Vaughan of Rainsburg, on the 6th of November, 1866, and surpasses all other light in use. Persons desiring to purchase county, borough or township rights will apply to me at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in person or by letter.

Feb. 15, 1m. C. F. HETZEL.

---

**Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.--A Substitute for Calomel.**

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23-4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

---

**Liver Complaint.**

Among the wonderful medical properties which have rendered HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvelous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple words of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going right to the spot" tell the story as clearly as may be. It *does* go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver diseases or Bilious Remittent Fever.

March 1:1m

---

BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL.

Spring term of eleven weeks will commence on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL.

For further information, address

J. C. LONG,

March 22, 4t. Bloody Run, Pa.

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WOOD! WOOD!

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county on TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1867 for 50 cords of Oak wood and 50 cords of Pine wood, to be delivered in the month of May next.

By order of Directors.

E. F. KERR, Attorney.

March 22.

---

NOTICE TO PERSONS OWING MONEY TO THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Bedford county held at their office in Bedford, on Thursday, March 14th, 1867, the following resolutions were passed:

[COPY.]

*Resolved*, That the County Treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed to issue his warrants against all delinquent tax collectors for the year 1864, and to collect all monies due said county, by the 5th day of April, 1867.

And further, *Resolved*, That our attorney, E. F. Kerr, Esq., be, and he is hereby instructed and commanded to bring suits, issue executions and collect all monies due said county, either from former Treasurers and Collectors, or monies due from other persons, prior to the 1st of April, 1866.

A true copy, JNO. G. FISHER,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Clerk.

Bedford, Pa., March 19, '67. March 22, 3t.

---

FARMERS who want to purchase the GREAT GUM ROLLER GRAIN DRILLS for next season, will please send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER at once, so that they may be supplied. *No pay wanted till next September.*

March 15.

---

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp., deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Executor

March 15:6t with the Will annexed.

---

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

*Estate of Christian Hoffman, deceased.*

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,

JOHN L. HOFFMAN,

March15:6t Administrators.

---

SHOVELS AND FORKS, DOOR MATS, Garden Tools, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Sacks; all kinds of Paint, Varnish, Turpentine, Oil, &c. &c. at

HARTLEY & METZGER'S

MAMMOTH HARDWARE STORE.

Fresh stock of goods just arriving. mar15

---

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,

137 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

---

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

In the matter of Loretta Smith by her next friend Mary A. Bierly vs. Aaron S. Smith, in the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 76, February Term, 1866, alias subpœna for divorce, at a Court of Common Pleas, held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1867, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John Cessna, Esq., the undersigned was appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report facts in the case.

In compliance with the appointment aforesaid, the undersigned will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1867, for the purpose of taking the testimony aforesaid.

J. R. DURBORROW,

March 15:3t *Commissioner.*

---

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES!—By buying at HARTLEY & METZGER'S the best COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER in the World. You may use one four weeks, and if not satisfied return it and get your money back.

Men buy all kinds of labor saving machines.—Why should not wash days be made easier? Try them! Try them! mar15

---

LADIES CALL!—Make a *fashionable little call* at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, where you will find a very select assortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS. Also, fresh and reliable Garden Seeds of all kinds. mar15

---

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Fancy and Ladies' Dress Goods business has been mutually dissolved, and the books will remain in the hands of Mrs. Virginia Tate for collection. Persons will confer a favor by settling up immediately.

VIRGINIA TATE

MARTHA REA.

The business will be conducted at the old stand by the undersigned, who will be ever ready to please and satisfy the most fastidious taste. The public are earnestly invited to extend their patronage. VIRGINIA TATE.

Bedford, March 15, 1867:3t

---

THOMAS MERWINE,

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET WARE, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned having purchased the Shop, Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street.

☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS.

THOMAS MERWINE.

March15:3m.

---

J. L. LEWIS,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,

BEDFORD, PA.

*DRUGS warranted to be of very purest quality.*

**Physicians' Prescriptions**

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

**Stationery, Music & Latest Publications**

ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.

March 15, 1866.

---

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Schnebly, late of Fulton county, Penn'a., deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, all that certain valuable

FARM OR TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodbury tp., Bedford county, adjoining lands of George Sharp's heirs, now Solomon Imler, David Stuckey, Sam'l Teeter and others, containing about **110 acres** nett measure, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. There is also a Spring of good water upon the premises.

The above property will be sold in LOTS, or altogether, to suit purchasers. Immediate possession given and deed made at confirmation of sale. Title indisputable. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

BENJAMIN F. SIPE,

SUSAN SCHNEBLY,

March 15:ts Administrators.

---

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of

LIVE STOCK,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

FARM BUILDINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

*Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.*

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance.

Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,

mar15:3m No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

---

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,

$2,455,355 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life, upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

*All the insured for whole of life,* (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

*Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.*

*Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.*

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.

323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)

J. T. KEAGY, Agent,

mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

---

NO MORE BALD HEADS!

NO MORE GRAY LOCKS!

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Nov. 16,'67-1yr 137 North Third St., Phila.

---

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHIL'A." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

Wm. T. HOPKINS.

March 15, 1867.10mo

---

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of John Dasher, dec'd.*

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John Dasher, late of Hopewell tp, dec'd, to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FLUCK,

WILLIAM H. DASHER,

Mar. 8, 1867. Administrators.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of John H. Typper, deceased.*

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John H. Typper, late of Hopewell, Bedford county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

ELI EICHLEBERGER,

Administrator, residing in Saxton.

March 8, 6t.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to ascertain the indebtedness against the estate of Christian Kochenderfer, and to award the calculation made in the proceedings for the partition of said estate amongst the heirs, so as to liquidate the said indebtedness, and to report an abatement of the recognizances entered into by the heirs taking said estate at the valuation, accordingly; will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday the 18th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,

March 8, 1t. Auditor.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford co., on the estate of Henry Harclerode, late of Colerain township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES HARCLERODE,

Executor of Henry Harclerode, dec'd.

March 8, 1867.:6t

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ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Philip O'Neal, dec'd.*

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Philip O'Neal, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

ELIZABETH O'NEAL,

March 8, 1867:6t Administratrix.

---

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford County, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

SILAS H. SPARKS,

March 8, 1867:6t Executor.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of William Cornell, dec'd.*

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters testamentary to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of William Cornell, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd., all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to them without delay and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

DANIEL H. CORNELL,

GIDEON WILLIAMS,

Executors, residing in said township of Monroe.

March 8, 6t.

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HOPEWELL HOUSE AT PUBLIC SALE.

There will be sold in Hopewell, on Saturday, March 16th, at 1 o'clock, a Hotel property with every convenience, *and no opposition*, (there being no licenced house in the place) and being well adapted for hotel keeping and there being a rolling mill about to be erected in the town, this is decidedly an excellent opportunity to invest money and a good stand for any one wishing to engage in hotel keeping. Possession given on the first of April next. Terms made known on day sale.

FLUCK & EICHELBERGER.

March 8, 2t.

---

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for the year ending January 1st, 1867.

| GEORGE BLYMYER, Treasurer, | Dr. |
|---|---|
| To balance in hands at last settlement | $ 138 07 |
| " amount rec'd. from Collectors | 6788 46 |
| " " " " Mrs. S. Kepler | 450 00 |
| " " " " J. E. Wills | 400 00 |
| " " " " J. G. Hartley | 65 00 |
| " " " " unseated lands | 44 00 |
| " " " " Mrs. Kinney per S. Defibaugh | 137 00 |
| " error in Mrs. S. Kepler's check | 950 00 |
| | $8973 08 |
| | Cr. |
| By amount paid sundry checks as follows: | |
| Merchandise | $ 704 10 |
| Beef | 657 47 |
| Grain | 72 21 |
| Potatoes | 113 34 |
| Bacon | 125 83 |
| Groceries | 74 60 |
| Repairing mill | 84 95 |
| License for mill | 10 00 |
| Insurance | 54 00 |
| Drugs | 53 74 |
| Old Checks | 2854 62 |
| Penn'a. State Lunatic Hospital | 31 75 |
| Removal of Paupers | 41 42 |
| Overpaid on Duplicates | 74 41 |
| Blacksmithing | 76 76 |
| Out door Paupers | 398 16 |
| Interest | 73 44 |
| Hardware and tinware | 148 69 |
| Coffins | 27 00 |
| Issuing orders | 3 00 |
| Applebutter | 156 64 |
| Salaries | 264 20 |
| Coal | 35 12 |
| Error in Mrs. Kepler's check | 950 00 |
| Sundries | 291 35 |
| Treasurer's salary | 60 00 |
| Stationery | 10 00 |
| Auditors' and Clerks' salary | 40 00 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer | 1436 28 |
| | $8973 08 |

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymyer, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county and find the same to be correct and true as above stated and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $1436 28.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of January, A. D., 1867.

DAVID EVANS,

JAMES MATTINGLY,

JOHN D. LUCAS,

ATTEST: Auditors.

T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Statement and Report of Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from January 1st, 1866 till January 1st, 1867.

| | Dr. |
|---|---|
| January 1, 1866, to balance on settlement | $33 94 |
| " cash received from sundry persons | 133 84 |
| | $167 78 |
| | Cr. |
| By cash paid sundry persons | $137 04 |
| Balance | 30 74 |
| | $167 78 |

Statement of Poor House mill from January 1st, 1866 till January 1st, 1867.

| Dr. | Wheat. | Rye. | Corn. | B. W. | Mixt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To amt. of grain bought in as per monthly reports | 418 | 160½ | 52½ | 80 | 3 |
| Cr. | | | | | |
| By amt. of grain used in house & sold sundry persons for cash & on accounts. | | | | | |
| Use of house | 370 | | 32 | 40 | |
| Horse feed | | 85 | | | |
| Hog feed | | 45 | 12 | | |
| Cattle feed | | | 12 | | 6 |
| Sold sundry persons | 28 | | 8½ | 8 | |
| | 398 | 130 | 64½ | 48 | 6 |

PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN.

22 loads hay,
8 " cornfodder,
2 " pumpkins,
550 bushels ears of corn,
20 " oats,
500 " potatoes,
20 " onions,
8 " soup beans,
15 " beets,
25 " tomatoes,
25 " beans,
4 barrels cucumber pickles,
6 " kraut,
3000 heads of cabbage,
520 pounds butter,
5090 " pork,
1549 " beef
" lard,
480 " mutton,
210 " veal,
197 " beef hides,
35 " calf skins,
12 sheep skins.

STOCK ON FARM.

83 sheep,
7 cows,
1 bull,
2 horses,
18 shoats,
2 brood sows.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MATRON—MRS. DEFIBAUGH.

17 sheets, 29 comforts, 38 pillow slips, 95 dresses, 49 chemise, 28 skirts, 38 aprons, 42 pair woman's stockings, 3 sun bonnets, 6 bolsters, 8 bed ticks, 3 pillow ticks, 61 pairs pants, 81 shirts, 8 coats, 11 vests, 6 pairs men's drawers, 5 pairs women's drawers, 52 pairs men's socks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average number of paupers per month during the year | 59½ |
| Number remaining January 1st, 1867 | 57 |
| Entertained over night | 376 |
| Meals given to wayfaring persons | 1200 |
| Admitted during the year | 23 |
| Discharged " " " | 19 |
| Births " " " | 3 |
| Deaths " " " | 5 |

There are also 19 out-door paupers who are not included in the above, who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House which are open for any one to examine.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Sam'l. Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment from the 1st day of January, 1866, till the 1st day of January, 1867, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D. 1867.

SAMUEL BECKLY, [L. S.]

D. R. ANDERSON, [L. S.]

MICHAEL DIEHL. [L. S.]

ATTEST: T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

March 8, 4t.

---

## Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

**COME ONE! COME ALL!**

**J. W. LINGENFELTER,**

**M. A. POINTS.** Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

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ESTATE OF HENRY WHETSTONE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Whetstone, late of Monroe township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

LEWIS HOWSARE,

Feb 15, 1867,6t. Administrator.

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 22d day of MARCH, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A messuage being the mansion house and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, in the county of Bedford, containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, more or less, well improved and well watered, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Geo. F. Steel and others, and having thereon erected a SAW MILL with CHOPPING MILL attached, the saw-mill containing circular, lath and upright saws, and situate upon a good stream of water; there are also a turning-lathe and cider mill attached to the saw-mill. There are a tenant house, dry house and other outbuildings upon the premises. 150 acres are cleared and under fence, part of the farm being limestone soil. There are also a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and a mill for grinding clay upon it.

No. 2. One tract of wood land situated in said township, containing six hundred acres, adjoining lands of decedent and others.

No. 3. One tract of land situate in said township, containing six hundred and thirty-two acres and thirty perches, more or less, 20 acres cleared, and having thereon a small orchard, adjoining lands of James Patton and others. Upon these two last tracts there is an almost unlimited quantity of excellent timber. The whole is well watered.

The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a fine agricultural district, at the very head of railroad market, where all produce raised can be sold at the highest prices; and as the saw-mill is one of the finest in the country, and there is a large quantity of yellow pine and oak on the same, and the transportaton to railroad is quite convenient, it is considered a valuable point for the manufacturing of lumber; besides there is an immense quantity of rock oak bark on the premises. It is believed that the lumber and bark capacity of the premises, alone is worth all the money the property will sell for. The particular attention of farmers and lumbermen is invited; as the water-power is of great strength, the mill site is very valuable, and quite a profitable chopping business can now be done in addition to the manufacturing of lumber. The property is likely to sell at a very moderate price.

TERMS:—One half cash at the confirmation of the sale and the remainder in one year from that time.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

GEORGE HOOVER,

JOHN H. DILLING,

feb 15:4w. Adm'rs of Martin Hoover, dec'd.

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Executor of the estate of Solomon Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1. A certain tract of land known as the home or mansion tract, situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, containing 125 acres or thereabouts, about 75 acres are cleared and under fence with a two story frame house, double log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Sparks, Andrew Mortimore and Wilson Sparks.

No. 2. A certain tract of land in West Providence township, containing 193 acres or thereabouts, about 60 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a story and a half frame house, double log barn thereon erected, adjoining on the West No. 1 as above described, on the South land of Frederick Davis and James Calhoun, East, James O'Neal and on the North, Joseph Mortimore.

The above described real estate is pleasantly situated in a good agricultural district, near a rail road market—2 miles South of Bloody Run, is well timbered and there are two orchards thereon.

TERMS cash on confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

SILAS H. SPARKS,

Executor of Solomon Sparks, dec'd.

March 8, 4t.

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Henry Miller, Jr., late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

A SMALL TRACT OF LAND in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, Pa., containing two acres and sixty-five perches, with a story and a half Plank House, a Still House, also one story and a half high, with two stills and other articles necessary for a distillery thereon erected, adjoining lots of Elizabeth Haney and D. R. Anderson on the North, Benj. F. Bruner on the South-West, also lots of Jacob Anderson, Wm Deremore and John McMullin.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day.

HENRY ROSE, Guardian.

March 1:4t

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of March, 1867, the following described real estate, situate in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 137 acres and 153 perches, about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary out buildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

TERMS—One-third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest.

Possession given on the first of April next. Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments.

DANIEL R. SNYDER,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

March 1:4t Administrators.

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Sophia McFarland, late of Monroe township, deceased, will sell, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March next, at public outcry, upon the premises, in said township, all the following described real estate, to wit:

All that TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Nicholas Sleighter, Henry Markle, Samuel Roberts, Esq., and others, containing 70 acres and 114 perches and allowance, more particularly described in draft filed with Administrator's appraisement on the estate of James McFarland, dec'd.

Also, 150 perches of land adjoining the above, being same purchased by deceased from Lenah Smith, by deed of 25th March, 1866.

About 40 acres of said land being cleared and under fence, and having a story and a half log Dwelling House and double Log Barn thereon erected.

There is also an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises, and the land is well supplied with good running water.

Possession given on or before the 1st of April next. Deed to be made at confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, when terms will be made known by

March1:4t DANIEL McFARLAND, Adm'r

---

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

*Every Family needs it. Every Teacher should have it. Every School Boy wants it.*

"100 Choice Selections," embracing the most popular patriotic Effusions of the day, the rarest Poetical Gems, the finest Specimens of Oratory, and a fund of Mirth and Humor for the use of Schools, Lyceums, Exhibition Rooms, &c.

180 pages, 12mo. price, Pamphlet Edition 30 cents. Cloth, Guilt back, 75 cents. Mailed Free.

Great inducements to Clubs. Agents wanted everywhere.

P. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 8, 2t.

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

*Estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.*

Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

PETER H. SHIRES,

SAMUEL STAHL,

March 1:6t Administrators

## Farm, Garden & Household.

### RAISE SHEEP, EAT MUTTON.

*(From the Boston Advertiser.)*

Good mutton, well fatted and *neatly* butchered is the most wholesome, nutritious and cheapest of meats. It grows quick and costs little to produce it, compared with beef and pork. Every farmer should have a few wooled Cosset sheep at least—Cotswolds or Leicesters. They are little trouble and will keep fat on the orts of the cattle. They usually bring twin lambs, which sell to the butchers for from $8 to $10 the 1st of July. Their fleece averages from 8 to 14 lbs. with from 16 to 25 per cent. shrink only. Their wool is *now* and *will* be in the future, worth 30 per cent. more than Merino, which shrinks from 45 to 70 per. cent., according to the family and treatment of the flock. Long wool makes strong, excellent and durable domestic stocking yarn, though it is mostly used to make the brilliant, light and lustrous Orleans goods, for the apparel of our pretty women. Two such sheep yield as much profit as a common cow, and five of them can be kept as cheap as a cow in milk. Their lambs and mutton would keep a farmer supplied with the best of fresh meat of one kind, as often as is necessary, the year round, and would make an agreeable episode to the eternal round of salt junk and pork, and be far more healthy than either. Those who eat principally salted meats show it in their complexion, their skin being less fair and smooth. Pork, at best, eaten constantly, produces irritation and eruptions of the skin. Since the discovery in this country, of the trachina disease, an examination of a great number of slaughtered hogs in the West by a committee of scientific gentlemen, reported that they found about one hog in forty more or less diseased. We have now a plenty of sheep in the country, over 32,000,000 head, (more than ever before according to the population.) Then let all manufacturers, mechanics, and all men who are interested to have good meat and the board of operatives *cheap* and *wholesome*, see to it that mutton-raising and wool-growing are properly encouraged as a matter of health and economy. Meat is a great item in the expense of a board of operatives, &c. If we grow our own wool, we shall always have mutton plenty and cheap. This will affect materially the price of other meat, and the whole people, including the manufacturers, would gain probably as much by cheaper meats as they would lose by a protective duty on wool; for, encouraged, both wool and mutton would be plenty and cheap.

Mutton is better, cheaper and safer to eat than pork, for Miss Lida Jordan, of Maine township, Marion county, Iowa, has just died of trichiniosis, having eaten diseased pork last spring. She never entirely recovered from the first attack, which was a very peculiar set of abnormal manifestations, and has, at this length of time from the eating of the trichinous meat, succumbed to the presence of the parasite in her system.

This subject is worthy of much reflection by all who would not destroy the present prosperity of our national flock by inconsiderate and improvident legislation. A prosperous sheep husbandry is a matter of the very first importance to every civilized community, and most especially to the United States, where the climate and its changes, for health and comfort, require so much woolen clothing the year round. H. C. M.

### RENTING AND OWNING A FARM.

There is no man more independent than the owner of a well cultivated farm. He is less beholden to popular sentiment than people of any other calling. He has always a sure support before him without consulting the opinions or relying upon the custom of any one. There is a constant market for all the surplus he can produce, and he obtains for it the current prices without any one demanding to know of him his religious or political faith.

It should, therefore, be the object of all young farmers, who are renters, to pursue such a course as will insure for them at the the earliest period a farm of their own. This course will be found not to lie in frequent changes, as we think nothing retards the success of a renter more ruinously than this. To avoid this, he should take a lease for five or ten years, and work it with all the care and energy as though it were his own. Let the landlord see clearly that at the end of each year the farm is in better condition than at the beginning; the fences are as good; the out-buildings suffering no damage, reasonable wear and tear excepted; that in every respect the tenant has done his duty, and best of all has found his advantage in it. Such a person could get the premises at a lower rate than another, who was untried; but not only so, he could have his lease renewed were it desirable, or it may be he could become owner were the farm for sale; and some landlords, who see so much honesty, skill and industry applied for a series of years by his tenant, would be induced to favor him in the price of it.

But there is another side to the question. It is the indisposition of landlords to lease for more than one year at a time. They say that if they obtain a bad tenant it is too long; if a good one the lease can be renewed as long as both parties are agreed. This plan, however, gives poor encouragement to a tenant who intends to devote all his energies to the business and to do the best for himself and the landlord. The latter may see proper to sell, or he may come across some one whom he thinks he would prefer for a tenant. At least his tenure is uncertain and of course discouraging. A tenant who desires to do well wants to be assured of a fair chance to do so by occupying the place for a series of years.

And it is on this erroneous system of leasing that we have so few good tenants on the one hand and so few capitalists on the other who invest in land with a view to income.

The sooner the system is reformed, the better it will be for all parties.

Sugar as an Article of Diet.—Dutrone calls sugar the "most perfect alimentary substance in nature." Dr. Rush says it affords the greatest quantity of nourishment in a given quantity of matter than any other article in nature. Sir John Pringle tells us that the plague has never been known to visit any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants. Dr. Cullen is of the opinion that the frequency of malignant fevers of all kinds has been lessened by the use sugar.

## Humorous.

He who only builds castles in the air will never have a castle to dwell in.

It was a maxim of Euripides either to keep silence, or to speak something better than silence.

A horse dealer, describing a used up horse, said he looked "as if he had been editing a country newspaper.

Joseph Winkelmeyer, worth half a million of dollars, died in St. Louis on Tuesday. He left all his wealth to his wife, with the exception of one dollar to each of his six children. "They will care for mother now."

A man met a big Indian on the plains a few weeks ago. The gentle savage had a large bundle of scalps, and the white man made bold to ask him what he had been doing. "Heugh!" said the noble red man, "me been skirmishing for waterfalls!"

A country fellow came to the city to see his intended wife, and for a long time could think of nothing to say. At last a great snow falling he took occasion to tell her that all his father's sheep would be undone.

"Well," said she, kindly taking him by the hand, "I'll keep one of them."

Smith asked Brown what the high price of butter was owing to. "A considerable part of it is owing to my grocer," said Brown. "for it is two months since I paid him."

A schoolmaster tells the following good one: "I was teaching in a quiet country village; the second morning of my session I had time to survey my surroundings, and among the scanty furniture I espied a three-legged stool. "Is this the dunce block?" I asked a little girl of five. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded ascent, and the lips rippled out, "I guess so; the teacher always sits on it."

A paper gives the following reasons for not publishing a poetic effusion:—"The rhythm sounds like pumpkins rolling over a barn floor, while some lines appear to have been measered with a yard stick, and others with a ten foot pole."

A land speculator, in describing a lake on an estate in Putnam county, New York, says it is so clear and so deep, that by looking into it you can see them making tea in China.

A lady once asked the Abbe de Matignon how old he was. "Why, I am only thirty-two," said he, "but I count myself thirty-three, because a little boy was born a year before I was and died, evidently keeping me back a whole year by accident."

An Irishman, on hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed, "Be me soul, and that's a good idee. Sure and a stone coffin 'ud last a man's life-time."

A dog, which had lost the whole of her interesting family, was seen trying to poke a piece of crape through the handle of the door of a sausage shop in Rochester, the other day.

Dryden was so fond of reading that his wife one day exclaimed: "I wish I were a book that I might be in your society." "I wish you were an almanac," he replied, "so that I could change every year."

In a jovial company, each one asked a question. If it was answered he paid a forfeit; or if he could not answer it himself, he paid a forfeit. An Irishman's question was, "How does the little ground squirrel dig his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they gave it up Pat said: "Shure don't you see, he begins at the other end of the hole." One of the rest exclaimed, "But how does he get there!" "Ah." said Pat, "that's your question—can you answer it yourself?"

A young man just from Auburn prison says he has lost all admiration for auburn locks.

Peep into the Future.—A cotemporary turning his visage to the future and in the misty distance of two hundred years, sees and describes the following:—

Scene—House of a citizen in New York. Time—A. D. 2065. A telegraph message has been sent to a servant, who presents himself at a window in a balloon.

Master—John go to South America, and tell Mr. Johnson that I shall be happy to have him sup with me this evening. Never mind your coat, go right away.

In five minutes John returns.

John—Mr. Johnson says he will come; he is obliged to go to the North Pole for a moment, and will call here as he comes back.

Master—Very well John. Now you may wind up the machine for setting the table, and telegraph to my wife that Mr. Johnson will be here presently. After that, John, you may dust out the ballon; I have an appointment in London at ten o'clock.

John disappears to execute these orders, while his master steps down to the West Indies to get a fresh orange.

A sharp old gentleman travelling out West got a seat beside his wife in a crowded car by requesting the young man who sat by her to "please watch that woman while he went into another car, as she had fits."

They tell of an old farmer who while in town one day was asked the best time to put in rye. "It's about the best time now," said the old fellow, looking at his watch, "and if you've got any postal currency about you I'll go and show you how it is done."

"Charlie, my dear," said a loving mother to a hopeful son, just budded into breeches, "Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy." "I guess I won't mind it now, mother," replied Charlie, "I've got in some tobacco."

"I say, milkman, you give your cows too much salt!" "How do you know how much salt I give them them?" "I think I judge from the appearance of the milk you have brought us lately. Salt makes the cows dry and then they drink to much water—that makes their milk thin, you know."

During the prevalence of a recent cold snap, the weather furnished a theme of conversation to a group of loafers, who gathered around a stove in a certain store. One of them, David I——, after listening to the talk awhile, burst forth as follows: "If you call this cold, I should like to know how you would like to live in Minnessota. Why I was there a few winters ago, and the man with whom I was boarding went out to feed the poultry, and he carried a teakettle of boiling water to thaw them out, and in pouring the water out, it froze before it reached the ground, so that before it was all emptied there was a stream of ice half way to the nose of the tea kettle." The deadly silence which followed was broken by a bystander asking: "Did he feed the chickens?"

PUBLIC SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned, desirous of migrating to Colorado, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in East Providence township, Bedford county, and situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, two miles East of Juniata Crossings, and within three-fourths of a mile of the located route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road, his

Valuable Real Estate,
ON
THURSDAY, the 28th of March next,
at ONE o'clock P. M., consisting of about
250 ACRES of Arable Land,
of which, 170 acres are cleared and in a
HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION,
upon which over
10,000 Bushels of Lime

have been applied within the last ten years; and enclosed for the most part, with substantial post fencing—and upon which is erected a Large and Commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

with all the necessary Farm Outbuildings, prominently and comfortably situated, with beautiful surroundtngs of

Shade Trees & Shrubbery.
and all properly enclosed.
Adjoining the above is a
A Large Apple Orchard,

in excellent bearing condition, all choice and selected fruit. Also, a fine variety of small fruits, consisting of

Cherries, Plums, Grapes,
&c. &c.

The fields are well arranged, and nearly all well watered with never failing Spring, making the property desirable for

STOCK RAISING.
The
TIMBER LAND
consists for the most part of
LARGE WHITE PINE—
interspersed with
OAK AND CHESTNUT,

sufficient for fencing and fuel purposes—in the centre of which, and located upon a good stream of water, and by the side of the Turnpike, is erected

A SAW MILL.

Upon which a good business can be done owing to its proximity to the

WHITE PINE TIMBER—

not only upon this property but those adjoining

The undersigned will take pleasure in showing the property to all persons desirous of examing the same, and if desired,

WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE,

at any time previous to the day announced; and give possession of the realty and part of the mansion at once, and the balance in a reasonable time.

Conditions of Public Sale will be $4000 in hand, and the balance of the purchase money in two equal annual payments, secured by judgment bonds; upon which a discount of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed, upon payment in cash. Title is indisputable, for which a general warrantee deed will be given.

GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER.

Feb. 15, ts.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| Accom P. M. | Express A. M. | STATIONS AND SIDINGS | Accom A. M. | Xpress P. M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE4.04 | LE 7.50 | Huntingdon, | AR11.22 | AR4.45 |
| 4.24 | 8.10 | McConnellstown | 11.02 | 4.26 |
| 4.34 | 8.18 | Pleasant Grove, | 10.50 | 5.10 |
| 4.50 | 8.34 | Marklesburg, | 10.38 | 5.00 |
| 5.06 | 8.54 | Coffee Run, | 10.22 | 5.45 |
| 5.14 | 9.02 | Rough & Ready | 10.14 | 4.36 |
| 5.26 | 9.14 | Cove, | 10.02 | 4.24 |
| 5.30 | 9.18 | Fisher's Summit | 9.58 | 4.20 |
| AR5.45 | AR 9.33<br>LE 9.43 | Saxton, | LE9.43<br>AR | LE4.05<br>AR3.55 |
|  | 10.03 | Riddlesburg, |  | 2.35 |
|  | 10.11 | Hopewell, |  | 2.27 |
|  | 10.29 | Piper's Run, |  | 2.09 |
|  | 10.59 | Tatesville, |  | 1.47 |
|  | 11.11 | Bloody Run, |  | 1.34 |
|  | AR 11.15 | Mount Dallas. |  | LE 1.30 |
|  |  | SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH. |  |  |
|  | LE 9.45 | Saxton, | AR 9.30 | AR3.00 |
|  | 10.00 | Coalmont, | 9.15 | 2.45 |
|  | 10.05 | Crawford, | 9.05 | 2.35 |
|  | AR 10.15 | Dudley, | LE 9.00 | LE2.30 |
|  |  | Broad Top City. |  |  |

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week: Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

Nov. 23, 1866.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a share of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with, or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blans Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 28, 166

Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he Inquirer Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

Wedding Cards, Busines s Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Inquirer Job Office.

1867. ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. 1867.

Beautiful Embellishments. Fine Steel Engravings.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART,
selected from

London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Saturday Review, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round, Macmillan's Magazine, Revue de Deux Mondes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Cornhill Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, London Review, Christian Society, Dublin University, Belgravia.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the Eclectic, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

*New Volume begins January,* 1867.

The January Number of the Eclectic for 1867 begins the Fifth Volume of the new series, and its proprietor confidently hopes that it will excel any of the preceding volumes. The field of its selection has already been enlarged by several new publications, just begun; and with the great and increasing resources at its command, the Editor hopes to make the Eclectic a necessity to every intelligent reader.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

*Splendid Premium Engraving of George Washington.*

As "Our First Commander-in-Chief," engraved in line and stipple from an original drawing by Felix O. C. Darley, Esq., given to each new subscriber to the Eclectic for 1867, who will send his name and the pay for one year, Five Dollars.

TERMS OF THE ECLECTIC.

One Copy, one year,......$5 00
Two Copies, " ......... 9 00
Five " " ......... 30 00

And an extra copy gratis for every fifteen subscribers; or sixteen copies for $60. In all cases where Clubs of *new subscribers* are formed under the above arrangement the premiums will be sent.

Address W. H. BIDWELL,
feb15:4t 5 Beekman St., New-York.

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which have been
Purchased at very low Prices,
and will be sold at a very small advance.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Jan 18, 1867.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms:

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa. 39 87 100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres, Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADEDPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.
PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.
Feb. 15, 3m.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

WASHINGTON HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.—The Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, now in the occupancy of Isaac F. Grove, is offered at private sale. This is by far the best hotel property in the town, and affords a rare opportunity to secure one of the best locations in the country. Apply to Michael Lutz, proprietor, or to

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Feb. 1, 1867:3m Bedford, Pa

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'r.*

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID
LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS
AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

uly28,651yr.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States East of the Rocky Mountains on every Saturday of its date. It is devoted to

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

It contains the best Tales and Stories from Dickens, Chambers' Journal and other Foreign Periodicals, and in addition a portion of its contents are devoted to

The best Popular Tales,
The best Domestic Stories,
The best Sketches of Travel,
The best Papers on Popular Science,
The best short Popular Essays,
The best Poems, Biographies,
&c. &c.

ORIGINAL MATTER by the most distinguished native authors.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is the Largest TEN CENT Magazine in America.

It will be furnished on the following Terms:

One copy one year, $4; two copies one year, $7; one copy three months, $1; five copies one year, and one extra to Agent, $20.

Monthly parts in a handsome colored cover 50 cents each, or $5 per year.

ALFRED GAGE & CO., Publishers,
No. 77 Beekman St., N. Y.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.

Coal Dale, Sept. 11, 1866 :6m.

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

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S. E HENRY......WM. F. JOHNSTON... T.S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
*Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,*
*Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and*
*Willow-ware, Carpets, OilCloths*
*Queensware, Hardware, Iron,*
*Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,*
*Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.*
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French. English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
July 13, 1866:1y S. T. LITTLE.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
at prices way below former rates.
All Wool Coats............ $10.00 to 15.00
" " Pants.......... 6.00 to 8.50
" " Vests.......... 3.50 to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as $10.

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.
R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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| For any one of the Reviews................ | $4.00 |
| For any two of the Reviews.................. | 7.00 " |
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any one of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodcals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subcriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each of any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.21:

J. R BURBORROW.................JOHN UTZL.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

First.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow: 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guadian.)

Second.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father: 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.
FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.
For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T. R. VICKROY, A. M., Prin.,
Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.
Dec. 14:66:1yr

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fiffty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

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